INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIV NO. 197 BOMBAY: WEDESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1936 PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Poison Gas On Spanish Scene?

Insurgent Junta's Charge Against Govt.

BIG REBEL ATTACK PLANNED

Refugees Rush Back To Help Of Madrid Forces

PARIS, August 18.

The Junta established by insurgents at Burgos intends to-morrow (according to a telegram to a semi-official agency) to inform Foreign Governments and the International Red Cross Committee that the Government forces are using poison gas.—Reuter.

INSURGENT COLUMN DEFEATED

Refugees Rush Back To Aid Of Govt.

LONDON: August 18.

To-day's "reports" as a whole, favour the insurrectionaries, though the radio at Seville admits that anti-Government forces met with strong resistance in the east of Merida, where Government troops claim to have defeated an Insurgent column.

Further the radio at Seville asserts that the anti-Government revolt occurred at the important naval base of Cartagena.

According to a St. Jean de Luz despatch, the Insurgents renewed the naval bombardment of San Sebastian, which the Government is alleged to be preparing to abandon. Mass arrests of suspects were carried out. Suspects are lodged in Fort Guadalcupe, which already houses 1,200 prisoners, many of them being wealthy aristocrats.

Battleship "Espana's" marksmanship was more accurate today. Its shells were seen falling near the Fort. On the other hand, the Insurgents' land forces made no advance, while the Government troops have blown up the road between Irun and Enderlaza.

Several hundred Spanish left-wing refugees from La Linea, who have been sheltering at Gibraltar for the last three weeks, now are re-embarking for Malaga to assist the Government forces.

According to Lisbon reports formidable Insurgent attack is imminent on Navalperal, 40 miles west of Madrid.

General Mola's army has been reinforced by Foreign-Legioners from General Franco's army in the south.—Reuter.

WHEN WILL MADRID SURRENDER?

Insurgent General's Hope Of Early Fall

LISBON, Aug. 18.

"I am no prophet. Therefore I cannot say whether Madrid will surrender to famine or military action" said General Mola interviewed.

"I only wish that the resistance will not last long in order to avoid unnecessary sacrifices". General Mola said that he agreed with Gen. Franco's military policy and added "good Spaniards will decide Spain's political regime later".—Reuter.

EXODUS FROM FUENTERRABIA

HENDAYE, Aug. 17.

The insurgents' battleship "Espana" continued the bombardment until a late hour, but the reply from the Guareloupe fort indicated that the guns in the Government stronghold are still undamaged

It is reported that the insurgents advance towards Irun has been accelerated

Hendaye witnessed an all-day exodus from Fuenterrabia the inhabitants crossing the river in boats laden with all kinds of goods, while others forded the river at low tide.—Reuter,

INSURGENTS ACCUSED OF HORRIBLE BRUTALITIES

PARIS, Aug. 18.

Tear Gas was used for the first time in the Civil War in Spain according to a correspondent at Fuentes who states that Government Artillery bombarded Insurgent entrenchments with tear gas.

A gruesome story that hundreds of hostages were burned alive was told to 'Le Journal's' special correspondent by sailors of the German vessel "Seeadler," who assert that the Insurgents at Portugalete near Bilbao set fire to the docks and 300 hostages perished in the flames and hundreds of others were badly injured. The "Seeadler" placed all her medical facilities at the disposal of the town authorities, but these were totally inadequate to cope with the sufferers.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S REPLY

BERLIN, August 17.

It is understood that the German Government, with certain reservations, associates itself with the Anglo-French declarations regarding non-intervention in the Spanish affairs.

The German reply to the French plan was handed to the French Ambassador at Berlin.—Reuter.

Spanish Liner Driven From Port To Port

NANTES: August 18.

The Spanish 10,000-ton liner "Cristobal," which is in the manner of "The Flying Dutchman," seems to be doomed to wander from port to port until the Civil War is settled.

She arrived at Nantes after visiting Southampton and St. Nazaire.

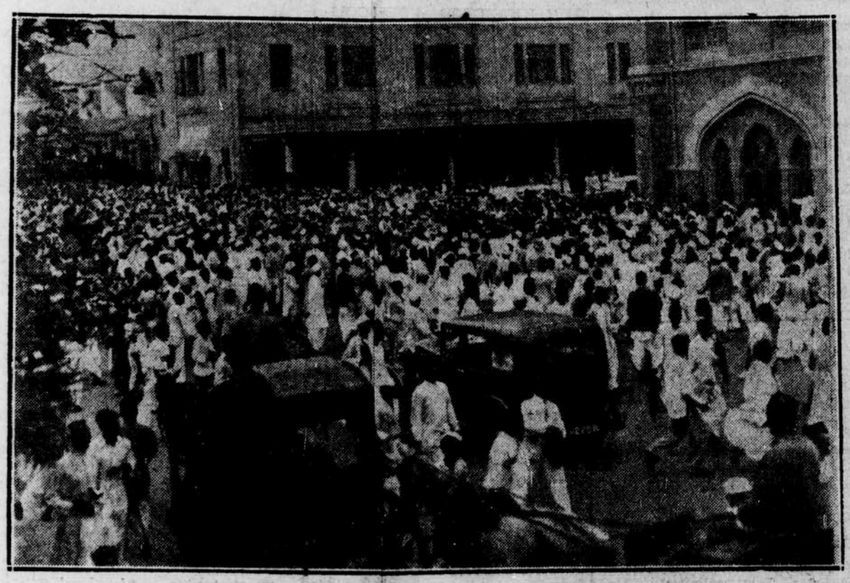
The liner was warned by wireless that it was dangerous to approach the Spanish coast since when she has been wandering on the high seas unable to disembark her passengers.—Reuter.

CROP DAMAGE IN U. S. SERIOUS

Two Million People Will Need Direct Relief

WASHINGTON Aug. 18.

Over 2,000,000 persons living on farms and rural communities will need direct relief before the winter, as a result of further crop damages in the middle-west and north-west, according to latest reports of the Resettlement Administration officials.—Reuter.



Huge crowds greeted the Congress President, Pt. Jawa harlal Nehru, at the Victoria Terminus on his arrival at Bombay on Tuesday.

Conflict Over Aney-Deo Pact Interpretation

Parliamentary Committee Calls For Text Of Agreement

NO MANIFESTO FOR A. I. C. C. THIS TIME?

Question Of Fighting Muslim Seats May Be Referred To Provinces

("Chronicle" Special)

That the question of setting up Nationalist Muslims to contest the elections to the Provincial Legislatures on behalf of the Indian National Congress should be left to the Provincial Committees allowing them full autonomy in the matter, is understood to be the majority view in the Congress Parliamentary Committee, which met at the Congress House on Tuesday evening under the Presidentship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Scheduled Class Seats

The question of Scheduled Class constituencies being one of policy concerning the whole country, was left over till Wednesday, when a full discussion of the question will take place.

Position In Provinces

The Committee did not consider in detail the situation in the different Provinces regarding position of the Congress 'vis-a-vis' the elections, as it was considered that it should be discussed when all the members of the Committee were present.

Demand For More Seats

The demand made by some of the Provincial Congress Committees asking for some more seats on the composite Parliamentary Committees was considered by the Committee and in all probability the suggestion will be approved of.

Financial Help

Several of the Provincial Committees had asked for financial help from the Central Committee to carry on their work in the Provinces. No decision has yet been taken on the question.

ANEY-DEO PACT

The most important item, apart from the resolution that the Committee passed regarding the Police interference with election work was the Agreement between Sjt. Shankerrao Deo on behalf of the Congress and Sjt. M. S. Aney on behalf of the Democratic Swaraj Party. According to the Agreement, the attitude of the Congress towards the Communal Award was to be modified, or in the alternative the conscience clause was to be incorporated. In case the Congress amended its attitude towards the Communal Award it was well and good, but even if the Congress stuck to its Bombay resolution, it did not matter provided a certain number of seats Maharashtra were reserved for candidates selected by the Democratic Swaraj Party to contest the elections on behalf of the Congress. This position is to be maintained irrespective of the decision taken regarding the Congress Nationalist Party.

COPY OF AGREEMENT CALLED FOR

It would appear that Mr. Brijlal Byani interpreted the Agreement quite differently. He said that it meant that the "Democrats" were at liberty to contest

(Continued on Page 12)

PATNA ROCKED

But No Damage Reported

PATNA, Aug. 18.

A smart earthquake shock was felt here this morning at 5-30 a.m. which lasted for a few seconds.

No damage is reported.—United Press.

FRONTIER GANDHI COMING TO-DAY

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. announce:

Owing to a change in the programme Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan who was to have arrived this afternoon along with the Congress President, will arrive in Bombay tomorrow (Wednesday) morning at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) by the Calcutta Mail via Nagpur. On behalf of the B. P. C. C., he will be accorded a public reception at the Victoria Terminus Station at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

All are requested to be present at the Station in time.

Volunteers of various organisations are requested to be at the station at 6.35 a.m. (S.T.)

England Win Third Test By 9 Wkts.

Naidu's Brave Fight Saves India Humiliation Of Innings Defeat

LONDON, August 18.

England won the Third Test Match between England and India by nine wickets.

"C. K." Makes 1,000 Of Season

The play was continued at the Oval before a crowd of 1,500 spectators. At lunch-interval the Indian Total was 287 runs for the loss of 6 wickets. Indians thus averted a crushing defeat by an innings. C. K. Naidu completed in this innings his coveted thousand runs of the Tour.

Naidu Hit On Chest

Naidu was something of his old self again and played with confidence, daring and discrimination. He was at one stage struck on the chest, but resumed play after some minutes. He scored 81 runs and was mainly responsible for India's recovery, and depriving England of an innings' proud victory.

Ramaswami was superb, while Dilawar Hussain stoutly defied the England bowling. Dilawar was given out l.b.w. under the New Rule, when he had scored 54. Ramaswami remained unbeaten with a helpful 41 to his credit.

The Indian innings lasted in all 310 minutes, in which time 312 runs were scored.

England Wins Match

With only 64 runs to get for a win, England opened with Barnett and Fagg, who began hitting outright from the beginning. Fagg was brilliantly caught by Amarsingh off Nissar. Hammond joined Barnett and the required runs were scored within 41 minutes.

THE SCORES:

England 1st Innings (for 8 wkts. declared)	*471*
England 2nd Innings (for 1 wkt.)	*64*
India 1st Innings	*222*
India 2nd Innings	*312*

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON: August 18.

The weather became sunny and just before the play was commenced 1,500 spectators were present.

Indians opened cautiously. After a quarter of an hour Baqa Jilani, in Allen's second over, was out to a left-handed low down catch by Fagg in third slip.

NAIDU STRUCK ON CHEST.

C.K. Naidu joined Dilawar Hussain and at once proceeded to play in his most daring manner. Several times he ran down the pitch to Allen. On one occasion he was struck on the chest by a short ball, but resumed after several minutes. When he had made 17 runs, Naidu completed his thousand runs for the season. Eventually after he had been batting for 135 minutes Dilawar Hussain reached his individual 50, at the same time sending up the 200 of the innings as the result of 180 minutes' play.

DILAWAR DEFIES BOWLING.

Sims and Verity were bowling with marked accuracy and were well supported in the field. The Dilawar Hussain-Naidu partnership lasted an hour, during which 53 runs were added. Dilawar Hussain stayed at the wicket altogether for 150 minutes and reached the boundary eight times. As in the first innings, he had defied the bowling with great pertinacity.

Joined by Wazir Ali, Naidu continued to play with great confidence, but Wazir Ali was unfortunate to be caught rather wide of the off stump by the wicket-keeper. Never-the-less, it was a fine effort on the part of Duckworth (220—6—1).

Naidu was now joined by Ramaswamy and this pair played out the remaining time until lunch. Naidu twice hit to the boundary short-pitched balls from Voce and reached his 50 after he had been batting for 85 minutes. He followed this up soon afterwards by sending up the 250 of the innings by placing Allen to square-leg. During the last half-hour before lunch the pair reverted to defence tactics. When the teams ad-

(Continued on Page 7.)

C. K. NAIDU:
Who saved India from an innings defeat and completed his 1,000 runs for the season.

AMARNATH'S ABSENCE TELLS

De Mello's Impressions Of Indian Tour In England

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Before conceding to England her victory, India fought gallantly. C. K. Nayudu was mainly responsible for saving India from an innings defeat. If, as suggested, Nayudu appeared for the last time in international cricket this season, he may in future look back with legitimate pride on his to-day's heroic performance against bowling which was at its best.

Interviewed, Mr. DeMello paid special tributes to Merchant, Mushtaq Ali, Nissar and Amarsingh. He added:

"I am exceptionally pleased

(Continued on Page 7.)

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted for State an experienced Lady Doctor, Nurse, Canvassers, Typists (either sex), Certified Accountant and Salesmen. Apply Merchant Brothers, 22, Apollo Street, Bombay. (6771).

Wanted—Unemployed Goans, to register themselves, free of charge, at the Employment Bureau of the Goan Emigrants' Fund Committee, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao. 6773.

Required for Aden a 2nd Class Engineer with British Board of Trade Certificate. Must be sober. —Apply Messrs Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros., 121, Medows Street Fort. (6755).

Wanted unemployed persons of all grades and qualifications to consult for appointments with Hastings and Co., Fatehpuri Road. Delhi. (6768).

Wanted four capable men preferably those who can drive car, to sell household goods touring in suburbs and villages. Salary Rs. 60 plus commissions. Deposit Rs. 300. Apply Box 6764, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—A graduate Sanskrit Honours. Apply personally. The Liberty High School, Kabaden 6759.

Wanted—Influential persons to open depots in all principal centres for sales best teas on pay from 100 to 250 per month plus allowance and depot rent. Experienced hands apply. Anglo-Burma Tea Company, Post Box 6, Madras. 6757.

A well-known Chemists shop long-standing in Fort, Frere Road, requires qualified doctors to attend the same. Parsees and Gujati preferred. Liberal commissions. For particulars apply Box No. 6747, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Weaving Master with theory and practice besides general education. None but those of special knowledge in sizing, costing and fancy designing with keen aptitude in work need apply. Box No. 6728, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for the following posts in a new College proposed to be started in Ahmedabad in June 1937. It is proposed to begin with First Year and Inter Arts classes and appointments will be made as under.—Principal, Professors, Assistant Professors or Lecturers for English, Sanskrit, Persian, French, Ardha Magadhi, Gujarati, Mathematics, Logic, History, Indian Administration, Economics and Civics and Geography. Selections will be made from persons possessing the highest University Qualifications. Applications stating age, Qualifications and previous experience if any should be addressed to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Shanti Sadan Building, Mirjapur so as to reach him on or before the 25th inst. The grades of the appointments will be as under:—Principal 350-25|2 500; Professors 200-25|2 300; Assistant Professors and Lecturers 100-20|2 200. (3721).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let—Rooms in Mathuradas Bhuvan at Khetwadi Back Road, also in Shri Hari Nivas at Gowalia Tank, and in Shri Hari Sadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62-63, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23513. (6766).

29. OFFICES TO LET.

To Let—For Offices, 1st, 2nd Floor of Doongursee Building 20|24 Rampart Row, Fort, open on two sides plenty of light and air. Apply Doongursee & Sons C|o. Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd. 59, Forbes Street, Fort. 6772.

To Let—Office Rooms in Kirti Building, Forbes Street, Fort, at cheap rents, apply—The Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd., Behramji Mansion, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 21180. (6753).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (6715).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

For Sale—Homoeo. Books, Second-hand Allen-Encyclopaedia of pure Materia Medica. 10 vols. 150|-; Baehr-Science of Therapeutics 2 Vols. 22|-; Gentry-Concordance Repertory. 6 Vols. 50|-; Goodno-Practice of Medicine. 2 Vols. 20|-; King History of Homoeopathy. 4 Vols. 16|-; Ludlam-Diseases of Women, pages 1029. 15|-; Raue-Pathology. 1st Ed. pages 644. 5|-; Small-Practice of Medicine, pages 900. 12|-; Wood-Text Book of Gynecology, 1st Ed. pages 858, 6|-; C. Ringer & Co., 23 Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta. (3708)

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted Financier Partner with Rupees Ten Thousand for Export Business running on profitable lines. Write Box No. 6765, "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

For mortgage of house-property in Bombay City and loan on personal security to Gazetted Officers. Apply to Anand and Co., Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, Terms moderate.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted for the Sylvan Star Insurance Trust, Ltd., Delhi District Organisers on pay and commission basis for the Bombay Presidency. Really prosperous and permanent opening for capable men. Apply immediately giving particulars to the Managing Director, Dr. C. L. Mohindra, M.A., Ph.D., Post Box 156, Delhi. (6668).

Wanted—Energetic and influential agents to push the sale of our silk and hosiery goods. Terms liberal. Income lucrative. Apply with reference and experience to Indo Foreign Trading Co., Ludhiana. 6756.

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted secondhand one steam Engine with boiler and two Anderson oil Expeller. Mohan News Agency, Kotah, (Rajputana). (6770)

154 MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Newly built property at Dadar Parsee Colony for sale. Net 7 p.c. yield. Apply Bombay Engineering and Estate Bureau, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road. (6762).

For Quick Sale:—Mahuwa cake, Excellent manure. As. 7 per Md., F.O.R. Itarsi, G.I.P.R., Victoria Establishment, Hoshangabad, (C. P.). (6769).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

RE: THE JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING AND PRESSING CO. LTD.

(In Liquidation.)

THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of the Jamnadas Nursey Ginning and Pressing Company, Ltd., (in liquidation) will open the tenders and hold an Auction of the right to conduct the Ginning Factories belonging to the Company in liquidation and situated in India, Burma and Africa for the current season on MONDAY, the 24th August, 1936, at 4 p.m. in his Office at Manockjee Wadia Building, 125 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, when intending bidders are requested to be present.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1936.

K. M. TALEYARKHAN,
Official Liquidator.

3760

WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.

Our consultants are English Qualified Opticians. Fellows of the British Optical Association and Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.
(Incorporated in England)
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.
For Appointment 'Phone 21827.

Public Nots.

THE CHEMICAL, INDRIAL & PHARMACEUTICAL DRATORIES, LIMITE

NOTICE OF THE STATORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREE GIVEN that pursuant to S. 77 the Indian Companies Act, 19the Statutory Meeting of the Abers of the above Company will held at the Registered Office onturday the 29th August, 1936, a·30 p.m. (S T.)

By order of the Bd.
The Chemical, Industr& Pharmaceutical Laborato Ltd.
D. D. MURI,
ector.

12, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
3758.

THE KHANDESH PRES COMPANY, LIMITE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIRST RDINARY GENERAL MEETIN of the Shareholders of the handesh Press Company Limited will be held at the Registered Oe of the Company, "Lentin Chamrs" Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY the 27th day of August, 1936, at ·0 p.m. (S.T.) for the purposes ollowing namely:—

1. To receive and ado the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Compan for the year ending 30th June, 36.
2. To elect a Director in the place of the Director, wo retires by rotation but is eligibl for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix eir remuneration.
4. To transact any oter business that may be brough before the meeting by the Chairan.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DREWET CHOWNA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 6th August, 136.
3751.

LOSS OF PORT TRUST BOND WARRANT.

Bond Warrant No. 1272, dated 3rd July, 1936—Bond No. 1444 of 29th June, 1936—issued in the name of S. G. Shah & Company and transferred in the name of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, covering 25 cases Artificial Silk Yarn marked as under:

450 M A 8329|8353
152

ex s.s. "Biyo Maru" warehoused in "B" Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, is LOST or MISLAID.

Application has been made to the Docks Manager, Bombay Port Trust, to issue a duplicate within seven days from the date hereof.

6754

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

An application was made by Mr. M. A. Jinnah instructed by Messrs Ambubhai and Diwanji on behalf of Messrs Moolji Sicka and Co., for 'Rule Nisi' against one Atmaram Sevaklal a partner in the firm of Messrs A. Chooni-lal and Co., before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia on Wednesday last the 6th day of August 1936. His Lordship granted a 'Rule Nisi' against the said Atmaram Sevaklal calling upon him to show cause why a complaint should not be made against him for having committed an offence under Section 199 of the Indian Penal Code. The facts of the case are that the said Atmaram Sevaklal made an affidavit in the High Court, wherein he stated that the properties of Messrs Moolji Sicka and Co., were incumbered for a large amount. Messrs Moolji Sicka and Co., in their affidavit in reply stated that not an inch of their property was mortgaged to anybody, but on the contrary they were the mortgagees of several properties in Bombay and their investments in Bombay were to the extent of Rs. 40 lakhs.

In support of the above order for Rule Nisi Messrs Moolji Sicka and Co., stated that the statement by Atmaram Sevaklal that their properties were incumbered was false to the knowledge of the said Atmaram Sevaklal and that the said Atmaram Sevaklal had committed an offence under Section 199 of the Indian Penal Code (making a false statement on oath) and prayed for a Rule Nisi calling upon the said Atmaram Sevaklal to show cause why a complaint should not be filed against him under Section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Upon the said application His Lordship made the above order.

(3763)

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on 15th of August, 1936. Mr. Dadubhai Tulsibhai Patel has sold to our client YESHWANT GANPAT, the Stock-in-trade, Goodwill, Furniture and Fixtures of the Venus Stationery Co. and the Regal Printing Works. The said Dadubhai Tulsibhai Patel has henceforth no concern with the said firms.

BHATT & CO.,
Attorneys for Yeshwant Ganpat.
3757.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT NARAYAN DHRU STREET.

Messrs GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Haridas & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Bilasirai Joharmal and Brijlal Ramjidas (Mortgagees) and on account and at the risk of Sheth Amratlal Amarchand and Sheth Manilal Amarchand and others (Mortgagors) in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated 12th November 1929 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property this day Wednesday the 19th day of August 1936 at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land with houses situate and being at Narayan Dhru Street admeasuring 110 Square Yards (but in the old title deeds it is stated 120 Sq. Yds.) or thereabouts and registered by Collector under New No. 2817, New Survey No. 2097, Cadastral Survey No. 688 Mandvi Division, Bombay City Survey Ward No. 344 and Street Nos. 23, 25 and present Street No. 151 and bounded on the North by the property of Morarji Pragji, on the South by the property of Multani Asharam Dharamdas, on the East by a Sweepers' passage and on the West by the said Narayan Dhru Street.

For further Particulars and conditions of Sale Please apply to Messrs. Haridas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at 35, Dalal Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

SOUL-STIRRING DRAMA

With the grandeur of stage and the excellence of Movie-craft

Minerva Film Co.'s
Maiden Musical Urdu Super

SAED-E-HAVAS

Adapted from Shakespeare's great drama "King John"

starring:

SOHRAB MODY

In the role of villainous "Qazal"

supported by:
SHAMA, S. G. ANJUM, CHANDRAKUMAR (Child Star)

Dialogues that will move your heart . . . .

Sequences that will make you gasp with excitement . . . .

The "Leopard" and "Kathakali" Dances . . . .

The attraction of Attractions . . .

at

Minerva

Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

YELLOW BLADE

Central

NEAR ALBLESS BAUG—CHARNI ROAD.
OFF QUEEN'S ROAD.
Daily 3-30, 6-30, and 10 P.M.

IT HAPPENED ON THEIR WEDDING NIGHT!

A few hours to go—and then torn from the arms of his beloved by mob violence!

SYLVIA Sidney SPENCER Tracy

NEXT SATURDAY

Tempered by thrills . . . packed with chills . . . fate brought a roomfull of people together . . . . but death stepped in and took three from the checkerboard of life!

METRO GOLDWYN-MAYER'S NEW LAUGH AND THRILL HIT SENSATION!

"ABSOLUTE QUIET"

with
LIONEL ATWILL,
RAYMOND WALBURN
LOUIS HAYWARD
IRENE HERVEY

Plans open. 'Phone: 27787.

"BACK TO VILLAGES" "BACK TO VILLAGES"

Is the cry of this-day politics! It would however be worthwhile to acquaint oneself with the happenings of the villages . . .

before moving on for Rural Uplift

COME TO-DAY TO SEE

'SAVKARI PASH'

SHALINI CINETONE'S
1st Marathi Rural

Directed by:
BABURAO PAINTER

with
VISHNUPANT AUNDHKAR,
ZUNZARRAO POWAR
G. MANDRA,
V. THANGDE,
AMEENA,
SARDAR
In the lead . . . .

The picture depicting the woes of the farmer in the truest colours . . . .

COME UP TO-NIGHT

at

MAJESTIC

Daily 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

ANNUAL READING

One year monthly details Rs. 3 Weekly details Rs 10. Correct answers for 5 future questions Re. 1. V.P. As. 5. Send writing time, sex and approximate age or date and time of birth. Catalogue free
HANUMAN JOTHISHA ASHRAMAM TIRUTTANI, (S. INDIA).

Alleged Fabrication Of Evidence And Abetment

An objection raised by an accused to the appearance of Counsel for the prosecution, on the ground that the Counsel had defended him in another case and was thus familiar with certain documents material to the present case, was over-ruled by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay.

In this case Chandulal P. Shroff and Mahomedalli A. Kapadia are charged by the Prothonotary of the Bombay High Court, for fabricating evidence and abetment in a suit heard at the Bombay High Court.

The direction for the prosecution of the accused was given by the Judge who presided at the trial.

Chandulal raised an objection to the appearance of Mr. C. N. Kanuga for the prosecution. He stated that Mr. Kanuga had defended him in a criminal case of cheating and was acquainted and familiar with some of the documents on which he relied for his defence in the present prosecution.

Mr. Kanuga opposed the application which he characterised as "absolutely 'mala fide' and intended to deprive him of his right as a Counsel". The case of cheating in which he had defended Chunilal was heard in 1931 and had no bearing on the present case. This case had been filed at the instance of the Bombay High Court and he was being instructed by the Public Prosecutor.

The Magistrate after hearing Counsel, appearing in the case, over-ruled the objection.

Two Banking Accounts

Opening the case for the prosecution Mr. C. N. Kanuga stated that in 1926 Chandulal P. Shroff (the first accused) and Chimanlal M. Nanavathy formed a partnership to carry on business as Shipping, Clearing and Forwarding Agents under the trading style of "Overseas Transport Company". The head-office of the Company was at Bombay and two branch offices were established in Ahmedabad and Port Okha.

The accused Chandulal was in charge of the Head office in Bombay while Chimalal managed the branch office at Ahmedabad.

Two banking accounts were opened in the name of the company and one of these accounts was operated upon on the joint signatures of the partners and the other only by the accused Chandulal. In January 1929 the partnership was dissolved and the business came to a standstill.

On March 5, 1934, Mahomedali A. Kapadia, the second accused, filed a suit in the Bombay High Court to recover a sum of Rs. 9,450 from the Overseas Transport Company on the ground that this sum of money was the balance due to him as principal and interest on a loan given by him to the company.

The summons was served and accepted by the first accused Chandulal in Bombay but no summons was served or any intimation of the suit given to Chimanlal.

When the hearing of the suit came up at the Bombay High Court, Chandulal appeared in person and opposed the claim. The Court, however, passed a decree for Rs. 8,000. On June 30, 1934, Kapadia applied and obtained a Chamber Summons to execute the decree on Chimanlal.

It was only then that Chimanlal was made aware of the decree passed by the High Court and he immediately applied for an order to stay the execution of the decree and stated that the decree had been obtained by fraud with the connivance and in collusion with the accused Chandulal who was his partner.

Judge Orders Prosecution

This application came up for disposal on April 10, 1935 and at the hearing both Counsel for accused Chandulal and accused Kapadia withdrew their appearances.

The Counsel for Chunilal requested the Court to allow him to lead evidence to show that the claim was bogus and had been obtained fraudulently.

His Lordship after hearing the evidence held that Kapadia had not lent the sum of Rs. 7,000 and the post-dated cheques produced in Court were unused cheques left by Chimanlal with Chandulal at Bombay. The alleged payments of interest was never made but were manipulations intended to save the claim from becoming time-barred.

Counsel then applied for a "rule nisi" against Chandulal and Kapadia for fabricating evidence and making false entries in the account books The Judge granted the prayer and directed the Prothonotary to take proceedings against the accused.

Further the hearing of the case was adjourned to August 24.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Controversy Over India's Lingua Franca

K. M. MUNSHI ON HOW TO END PERSIAN v. SANSKRIT DISPUTE

In the course of his presidential address at the annual celebrations of the Sahitya Sansad on Sunday Mr. K. M. Munshi said:—

Last year on this occasion I expressed a hope: "Gujarati can have no meaning and no future except as an expression of Indian culture. The spirit of Aryan culture has, in the past, obliterated provincial boundaries and struggled to create literary and artistic unity despite differences of script and language. To-day with modern civilization to provide facilities and nationalism to furnish political leverage, its unifying activities are sure to bear early fruit. Within a decade or two, we may see a growing national language and a commonwealth of literatures, to which each Indian province will have contributed its best and noblest." At the time I never thought that this wish would be realised so soon. In April 1935 the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan at Indore and its President Mahatmaji welcomed the idea. In 1935 the "Hans" magazine was started. In April 1936 the Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad was founded at Nagpur and it will now have a magazine of its own.

CULTURAL UNITY.

Thus the whole literature of India reflects the cultural unity of India. It has been nourished by the same influences and its result in form and substance is the same. No doubt, the variety of languages in India creates an impression of diversity of literary tradition, but if once Hindi is made the medium of literary exchange the divergence will disappear.

Gujarati, Marwari and Rajasthani have been evolved from Western Rajasthani, which, in its turn, descended from Saurasani Apabhransa. This family is closely allied with the Hindi spoken in Bihar the Punjab and Orissa. Marathi and Gujarati are closely allied to each other and so are Bengali, Hindi and Gujrati. The Dravidian languages are all closely allied and contain a large element of Sanskrit. Kannadi, Telegu and Malayalam have so great a Sanskritic element that if they are written in a Devanagari script they could in some measure be understood by all Indians who speak the languages of the Sanskritic family. The unity which thus underlies all these languages is created by their common Sanskritic element and if that element is given its due predominance in the Hindi of the future it will serve as a medium for literary exchange.

I see no reason why we should be afraid in emphasising this common Sanskritic element in our languages.

There is no need to eliminate from language foreign or local words which have become current in the language: but artificial attempts to Sanskritise it must be given up.

With this is connected the question of Hindi and Urdu which more or less pertains to the United Provinces. A bitter controversy has been raging there between the protagonists of Sanskritic Hindi and Persianised Urdu.

HOW TO END CONTROVERSY.

These two current will never meet till Hindi-Hindusthani, the medium of intercourse in the United Province, becomes sufficiently enriched to be the language of literature. If Hindi and Urdu works are translated into each other freely this result will be easily achieved. Before the British came Hindu writers did not feel shy of using Persian words and Muslim writers had no distaste for Sanskritic words. Unfortunately for us political and religious distrust has led the Hindi writer to eschew Persian words, and the Muslim writer to eschew Sanskrit words. If wri-

(Continued in Col 3)

Rs. 600 FINE IN GAMING CASE

Old Hawker Convicted On Own Plea Of Guilty

Adamalli Kaderbhai, a fifty year old man described as a hawker, was fined Rs. 600, in default to undergo seven weeks' R I by Mr D N. D Khandalavalla at the Esplanade Court yesterday under the Gaming Act.

Sub-Inspector W. S. Rane of the Princess Street police raided the room of the accused on the first floor of Godaverbhai Building at Mirza Street on Saturday last

Two marked ten-rupee notes Rs. 166-11-0 in cash and several betting slips and race books were seized by the police.

The accused pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate ordered Rs 50 out of the fine to be paid to the police informant

RAIDS IN NORTH OF CITY

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Following a gaming in a teashop at Chinch-Bunder Road the Dongri Police arrested last night three persons. Their names are: Atmaram Narayan, Sombhoy Shivabnoy and Baboo Rama.

Another man named Atmaram was arrested by the Nagpada Police last night as he was found receiving bets at Lamington Road.

Two more persons were arrested by Kalachowkie Police at Sewri, last night, for alleged acceptance of bets on "sutta" figure.

Their names are: Azimulla Khan Mohommed and Sheik Ahmed Sheik Mohmed.

All the accused were placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, today and ordered to be enlarged on bail, pending further Police inquiries.

Mr. Rashid A. Munshi and Mrs. Rasbid of Ahmednagar, are touring in Japan for studying Sericulture and Fruit-canning.

At a special meeting of the Gondia Municipal Committee, a resolution to present an address to His Excellency the Governor was defeated by 6 votes to 9.

A conference of Police Officers of the C.P. will be held at Nagpur on 17th August when His Excellency the Governor is expected to open it.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. I. N. Mehta, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon, delivered judgment, convicting ten persons who were charged under the Gaming Act.

The facts of the case as disclosed by the evidence are that Deputy Inspector Hibbert, of the Maharbowri Police Station raided a room on the 1st floor of a building at 3rd Bhoiwada Lane on August 9.

The first nine accused, namely, Baboo Chagan, Kanchanlal, Kantilal Mohanlal, Laksmaidas, Ramniklal, Chimanlal Laksmichand, Shanker Rao Keshavlal, Kishanlal Girdharlal and Baboo Tukaram, were seated in a circle with a lantern in the middle and were playing cards.

All of them as well as Ramniklal Madhav the occupier of the room, were placed under arrest. Packs of cards and Rs. 16/5 cash, which were lying there were seized.

The magistrate sentenced the accused as follows::—

Accused 2, 5 and 7 who admitted previous convictions were each sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

Accused 1 and 9 each to pay a fine of Rs. 5 in default one week's rigorous imprisonment.

Accused 3 4 6 and 8 each to pay a fine of Rs. 10 in default 1 week's rigorous imprisonment.

Accused No. 10 to pay a fine of Rs. 500 in default a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

Five persons were arrested by the Princess Street Police last night when Sub-Inspector Rane executed a warrant under the Gaming Act and raided two rooms in Ganjawalla Chawl, known as Satyabhama Building at Dr. Viegas Road.

The arrested persons: (1) Pedro Joao G. D'Souza, (2) Suciplicio da Cunha, (3) N. Lawrence Silva, (4) S. Castelin and (5) Joseph Albert De Souza were taken to the Princess Street Police Station and offered bail but except accused No. 5, the rest were unable to furnish bail. They were therefore kept in custody.

At the Esplanade Police Court to-day the Police made an application to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for extension of their remand.

The Magistrate ordered the 1st, 2nd and 5th accused, who are alleged to be the keepers of the common gaming house for accepting bets on American Cotton Futures, to be released on bail of Rs. 200 each with one surety to deposit Rs. 50 in cash.

Accused Nos. 3 and 4 who the police stated were found in the alleged common gaming house, were ordered to furnish bail in the sum of Rs. 50.

The premises of Messrs. Bellram Bros. at Princess Street was burgled last night and property worth about Rs. 3,000 is reported to have been taken away by the culprits.

A report was made to the police who are now investigating the case.

The alleged threat of a Marwari to whom he owed money and under whom he was working, induced a goldsmith named Vasanth Viswanath to commit suicide, it is stated, on Monday morning.

The goldsmith stated on his deathbed in the J. J. Hospital last night that his Marwari employer threatened him with arrest at the hands of the police, if he did not pay their dues.

At the inquest held the statement the goldsmith made in the hospital and the contents of a 'chit' he left behind were read over to the Coroner's Jury.

The 'chit' stated that he was in debt and that he could not repay them and so he was committing suicide.

The police removed the body to the J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently.

The Jury returned a verdict of death by poisoning after Viswanath swallowed nitric acid which was self-administered.

Hope Harold Sardivall, (19) a European, who was arrested on a charge of assaulting a postman while the latter was in the execution of his duty, was to-day ordered to be discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The police stated that there was not sufficient evidence to place the accused on a charge sheet.

A verdict of death by shock following burns from melted zinc chloride while he was standing near a barrel in Khatau Makanji Mills, when operations were in progress, was returned by the Coroner's Jury, to-day on the death of Krishnaji Vithal on August 10 last.

The Jury after classifying the case as accidental advised the authorities to put on a corrugated iron sheet round the drum to prevent further accidents of such a kind.

Another worker who also sustained some burns was recently dischaged from the hospital.

Kashiram Sitaram, Namdeo Dattoo and Bala Rama were arrested on the 17th night at Bhoiwada on a gaming warrant. A note book with sutta figures and marked coins are alleged to have been seized. They were put up before the Dadar Magistrate today and bailed out till August 24th.

(Continued from col. 2)

ters of both communities use the best words irrespective of its sources the distance between Sanskritic-Hindi and Persianised Urdu will be easily bridged.

A new age of unity is before us. Our duty is to forget our differences, to body forth our unity through literature, to seek expression for our growing ideals of beauty.

IMPROVEMENT OF SLUM AREAS

Mr. Sabawala Proposes Financing Of Larger Schemes by Loans

How are the slum areas in the city to be improved?

If by revenue of the municipality it will take at least fifty years before half the areas in the city are touched.

If by loan works the municipality will have to raise a loan of Rs. one or two crores only to make a beginning.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala therefore has sent a notice of motion which will be considered by the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday. It runs as follows:

That the Commissioner be requested to consider whether with a view to effecting the improvement of the slum areas in a thorough and systematic manner it would be desirable to have properly laid out schemes and to provide funds therefore by raising loans and if so to submit definite proposals in the matter at an early date so that it necessary, provision for the improvement of some of the slum areas could be made in the next year's Budget.

"TUKARRAM"

(Continued from Page 9.)

rao the able Music Director of Mahatma and Amar-Jyoti is in charge of music side. The cast of Mahatma and the cast includes all the reputed Prabhat Stars. Shanta Apte, Nalini Tarkhad, and Chandra Mohan the famous trio of Amaritmanthan is to be seen again in this picture. Master Chhotu. B. Nandrekar. Karunadevi and new good man freshly added are supporting. The story having an ancient atmosphere gives ample scope to the art director to display his skill.

Gramophone Records:—Master Krishnarao and K. Bhole are busy with the gramophone recording work. Some of the popular songs from previous Prabhat Pictures are already out. Selected songs from the new pictures Rajput Ramani, Mahatma, Tukaram and Amar-Jyoti are now being recorded in the studio. Many of them are to be sung by Shanta Apte, Vasantee and some by Mr. Vishnupant Pagnis, Master Vasant Desai and others.

"SAED-E-HAVAS"

(Continued from Page 9.)

the grandeur of stage and excellence of the screen. This picture should not be missed by the citizens of Bombay irrespective of caste or creed. "Saed-e-Havas" is certainly a picture for every community.

FIGHT FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES

The Secretary, National Students' League writes.

The Indian public must be aware that a life and death battle is being fought against the barbaric onslaught of Fascism and reaction by the defenders of peace, democracy and the liberties of the people all over Europe, and particularly in France and Spain. In the latter country at the present a fierce civil war is raging between the Fascists, the Monarchists and the Church on the one hand and the Front Populaire made up of all parties belonging to the people are fighting for the defence of the Republic, on the other.

It is therefore imperative that the people of India, should declare our solidarity in sympathy with those progressive forces fighting to preserve the Civil Liberties and the democratic rights of the people.

We invite every association in the city, which agrees with us on this issue, to send its representatives to a preliminary meeting to be held on Wednesday the 19th instant, in the R. L. T. Hostel (near Royal Opera House) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) to make the necessary arrangements for calling a public meeting for the said purpose.

For all enquiries please write to the Secretary N. S. League, Room No. 45, R. L. T. Hostel, near Royal Opera House, Bombay 4.

TERMINAL TAX IN BASSEIN OPPOSED

Public Condemns Municipality's Proposal

(From A Correspondent)

A public meeting of the residents of Bassein and around was held in the Anandbhuwan Theatre, Bassein on Sunday under the presidentship of Mrs. Maniben Mulji the well known social worker of Bombay and the secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress to protest against the terminal tax which the Bassein Municipality proposes to levy.

The Theatre was crowded to suffocation, many persons had to go back for want of accommodation and some were standing outside the Theatre.

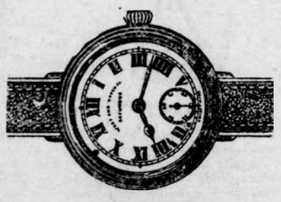
Many prominent persons including Mr. R. S. Nimkar Mr. Govindrao alias Annasaheb Vartak, Mr. M. L. Pratap, and V. K. Pratap spoke against this tyranical proposal of the exorbitant tax.

YOUR SON AT SCHOOL—

—NEEDS A WATCH

"SECUNDUS"
15 "' Keyless Lever Watch
Nickel Silver, Open Face Rs. 13-8.

ONE HE CAN RELY UPON



"SECUNDUS"
13"' Keyless Lever Watch
Nickel Silver .. .. Rs. 18

BUY A WEST END

WEST END WATCH Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
SEND FOR LARGE FREE CATALOGUE

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

Goes all over the world and is worth its weight in gold . . .

For nearly a century, *Bristol's Sarsaparilla* has been arriving at every port as a messenger of health.

In cases of diseases caused by impurities of the blood *Bristol's Sarsaparilla* has given excellent results.

Make sure it is the genuine

Bristol's Sarsaparilla

Rs. 900/- in PRIZES!

LALIMLI KNITTING COMPETITION

2 1st prizes of Rs 100 each.
2 2nd prizes of Rs 75 each.
2 3rd prizes of Rs 50 each.
2 children's prizes of Rs 25 each.
20 extra prizes of Rs 10 each.

also A special prize of Rs 200 for the best RUG.

NO ENTRANCE FEE. SEND ANY GARMENT YOU LIKE, USING ONLY LALIMLI TREE BRAND KNITTING YARNS

Closing Date 30th November.

WOOL SAMPLES & FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM DEPT N 16

The CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS ESTD. 1876. CAWNPORE U.P.

P.B. 491

AT ALL GOOD CLOTH SHOPS.

Selling Representatives
Messrs. KAPUR CHAND & BROS., 23, Princess Street, Bombay.

No Grain Reserves To Last More Than 2 Months

President Of Farmers' Federation Urges Government To Act Suitably And Immediately To Save Gujerat From Starvation

According to a communique issued by Mr. Ram Rai Mohan Rai Munshi, President of the Gujarat Farmers' Association the complete failure of rains has ruined every description of crops throughout Gujarat.

If late rains come they may save the cattle and give a small winter crop, but there is no certainty of this.

The Federation suggests the remedies which Government should employ and emphasises that the conditions in Gujarat to-day are without parallel and may even surpass the suffering and miseries of the ghastly Chhapan Famine.

Government must act suitably, it urges, without a moment's delay.

Hopeless And Helpless

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 16.

The Khedut Office, Ahmedabad, has released for publication the rai Mohan Rai Munshi B. A., LL. B. President Gujerat Farmers' Federation Ahmedabad in connection with the critical conditions of Agriculturists in the different parts of Gujerat on account of failure of rains. The Farmers' Federation Statement is as under:—

1. Rain has completely stopped since about a month. All the crops sown in different parts have suffered tragically Reports have reached from various quarters detailing the conditions of crop failure and Fodders' scarcity prevailing on account of failure of rains.

The Surat District which in large tracts is a rich soil District with garden farms with the exception of big gardens irrigated by water to keep the orchards green has suffered considerably by the drying up of Paddy and Juwar. The Cotton Plant has not shown any growth.

In Broach which is essentially a Cotton District the Cotton Plant all over is withering away. Juwar and Bajri are also drying up. In Panch Mahals the Maze crop has been harvested but the Bajri, Juwar and Kodra crop has failed. In Kaira which has a rich alluvial soil the tobacco crop which is greatest in extent and the most important crop, is losing its foliage, fibre and juice.

The paddy crop in the Matar and Daskoshi area has dried up. Bajri and Juwar crop have also failed. In Ahmedabad the large Cotton area of Viramgam looks as arid waste and cotton plants look like sticks. The cotton crop in Sanand is equally worse and the tobaccco crop has suffered likewise.

The famous Daskroi Rice crop is a complete failure and there is no cereal crop. The new plantations in Modasa are almost a desert and the ground nut crop of Prantij is barely alive.

2. Food, Fodder and Cattle:—The condition in relation to cattle life is appalling. There is no green grass available as village cattle have eaten up whatever had grown on account of early rains and then the rains having stopped since over a month, there is no further grazing grass available. Nearly 70 per cent. of the cultivators have no Fodder Reserves and they are staring at the ghastly possibility of their beloved cattle dying out of starvation before their very eyes.

The cereal crop having failed their stalks which serve as Fodder for the cattle, will not be available. The cattle, therefor will be entirely without fodder and food.

3. Agriculturists' Food Supply:—The last 12 years in Gujarat have been a period of distress and acute agricultural hardship. The cultivators have been drained bit by bit of all their reserves. The gold export policy tempted the agriculturists to sell off their goid and the cash so obtained has been eaten up by the cultivators for their day to day necessities during the last 4 years or so on account of crop failure and depreciation of prices in this period.

85 P.C. OF AGRICULTURISTS WITHOUT RESERVES

Nearly 85 per cent. of the cultivators have no grain reserves for more than a couple of months at the most.

4. Summary:—

Cotton:— 80 per cent cotton crop will be a failure.

Tobacco:—70 per cent. of tobacco crop will be a failure.

Rice:— 90 per cent. of rice crop will be a failure.

Bajri, Juwar and Tuwar:—85 per cent. of these crops will be a failure.

Fodder:—90 per cent. of the fodder crop will be a failure.

If late rains come they may save the cattle and give a small winter crop, but nobody can foresee it.

5 Remedies:—

(1) "Instantaneous action by Government" in affected areas "for supply of cattle Fodder" according to "the needs of each village from the Government Fodder Reserves."

(2) The opening of Government Forest for grazing free of charge.

(3) Facilities for transport of cattle free of charge over Railways to Forest grazing areas and their free return to their homes.

(4) Price control under the District and Taluka Authorities and the Local Board in each Taluka.

(5) Purchase of cheap Rice and Bajri by Government in bulk and sale at cost price.

(6) Certified trades in villages to undertake to sell the same on credit at cost price and under the supervision of a Village Punch specially appointed for such purpose.

(7) Summoning by the Mamlatdars of the Agewans of each village turn by turn, obtaining from them a complete and true statement of their essential requirements, inviting their suggestions for remedies.

(8) Action for Relief should be immediate, liberal and comprehensive.

6. The Farmers Federation is aware that the wheels of Government move slowly; but it is also aware that they can move very quickly too if the higher executive so wills, as it did in War time.

The conditions in Gujarat of to-day have no pralle!. It may even surpass in misery and suffering the ghastly Chhapan Famine.

Government if it cares to preserve the cattle which means agriculture and the peasants who till the soil and supply Government with revenue with which Government feed their officials must act suitably without a minute's delay.

The acting Governor has experience of District Life and can envisage the situation in its grimness. The Farmers Federation is apprehensive that no local action nor popular sympathy nor such small relief as the Public Committees may give through their funds, will enable the tiding over of this crisis which will last at least for about nine months.

"The Government has resources and powers and the machinery requisite for taking up relief and assistance measures" and if the Government acts accordingly, public support and public sympathy will respond remarkably.

CAPTAIN S. G. RANADE OPEN HINDU AMATEUR BILLIARDS TOURNAMENT 1936

(Under the auspices of the D. G. Billiards Department)

This Tournament will be held at the DECCAN GYMKHANA, Billiards Department, POONA, from 24th August, onwards.

The Tournament is open to all HINDU AMATEURS. Entrance Fee is Rs. 10 per Entry.

Prizes of the total value of Rs. 500 will be awarded.

For Rules and Entry Forms, apply to the HON. SECRETARY, Billiards Tournament Committee, Deccan Gymkhana, POONA 4.

TRUSTEES, CAPTAIN RANADE TRUST.

SERVICES TO EMPIRE CRICKET APPRECIATED

Dominions And India Make Presentation To Mr. Findlay

LONDON, August 17.

A presentation was made at the Kennington Oval to-day to Mr. W. Findlay on behalf of the Cricket Boards of Control of Australia, South Africa, India and the West Indies as a token of appreciation of his courtesy as Secretary of the Marylebone Cricket Club from 1926 to 1936, and as tribute to his services to Empire cricket.

New Zealand have also made a presentation to Mr. Findlay.—B. O. W.

H. E. Sir Robert Bell, the Acting Governor, addressing the meeting of the Indian Cotton Committee at Vulcan House on Tuesday morning.

Curiosities Of Criminal Justice In Bengal

Justice Cunliffe Describes Procedure Recognised By Code As "Almost Gilbertian"

Mr. Justice Cunliffe and Mr. Justice Henderson, sitting in Criminal Appeal at the Calcutta High Court dealt with what the former described as "a somewhat curious case" under the Arms Act.

The procedure followed by the Judge in the Lower Court might be recognised by the Criminal Procedure Code, he said, but it seemed to be most undesirable and almost Gilbertian.

In this case the accused having been acquitted on a charge of theft of a revolver and some cartridges by a jury was then tried by the Judge on a charge under the Arms Act with the same jurymen sitting as Assessors.

He was found not guilty by the Assessors but the Judge disagreed and in the end sentenced him under a section of the Arms Act other than that covering the substantive offence he was said to have committed.

"Extraordinary Feature"

This was an appeal by Cheru Sheik against his conviction under Sec. 19(a) of the Indian Arms Act and the sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment passed on him by Mr. S. N. Modak, Sessions Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

Mr. Justice Cunliffe, delivering judgment, said that this was a "somewhat curious case". The appellant was convicted by a Judge sitting with assessors and he was actually convicted under Sec. 19(a) of the Arms Act which dealt with enhanced sentences but the substantive offence he was said to have committed was one under Sec. 19(f) of the Act which dealt with the criminal possession and control of fire-arms. The Judge disagreed with the assessors, and delivered a judgment finding the appellant guilty.

An "extraordinary feature" of the case was that before this trial, the appellant had already been tried by the same Judge and the same assessors in their capacity as jurymen and acquitted of theft of the same articles under Sec. 411 I.P.C. Before he was found guilty in the second trial, the procedure adopted, so far as the evidence was concerned was to have only one set of evidence. And it was to be further noted that the Judge in his charge to the jury, who had not yet 'metamorphosed' themselves into assessors and were trying the offence of theft, did deal with the Arms Act offence. The Crown did not appeal against the acquittal on the theft charge.

Leading The Jury.

The judge did not call his judgment in the Arms Act charge a judgment but headed it as "finding" and "sentence." His lordship said that this system, which might be recognized by the Criminal Procedure Code, seemed to be most undesirable—almost Gilbertian—that there should be a set of men acting as a jury at one moment and assessors at another.

It was well known that the "finding" of a jury and the "opinions" of assessors had different values in law. So far as appeals were concerned, the effect of a charge to the jury was quite different from that of a judgment or finding of a judge sitting with assessors.

The jury in the theft charge seemed to have thought that it was a concocted case. They came to this conclusion after a very determined attempt by the judge to make them hold a different opinion. It often happened, his lordship observed, that if a judge displayed a resolution to present evidence in his summing up before the jury very much in favour of the prosecution, as the judge had done in this case, the effect which he desired would be completely defeated and the jury by some unconscious or sub-conscious feelings in their minds would come down on the side of defence.

Told By The Police To Do It

The facts of the case were that the appellant was a servant of a sub-inspector of police (Ishaqar Rahaman, court sub-inspector of Serajgunge)—a very much underpaid servant. He was alleged to have stolen a revolver and some cartridges out of a locked trunk belonging to his master.

Then, he himself gave information of the theft to another sub-inspector of police. Subsequently, in the presence of the two sub-inspectors and some other persons, he went to his master's garden, dug the ground close by the kitchen wall and pointed out the revolver and the cartridges.

In his memorandum of appeal, the appellant stated quite plainly that he was told by the police officers to do what he did with regard to the discovery of the revolver and the cartridges from the garden. He also alleged that he was not paid his wages regularly which he resented. He generally suggested that it was a concocted case.

Specious Reasoning

His lordship could not accept the finding of the judge that the appellant was guilty. The line of reasoning followed by him in arriving at his finding appeared too "specious." His lordship said that the charge under the Arms Act, after the appellant's acquittal of the charge of theft by the jury, should not have been persisted in. It seemed that it was acting in an unfair manner towards an accused person if, after he had once been acquitted by the jury, properly charged, he should be further "loaded with a judgment opposed to the verdict of the jury," delivered by a judge who was unsuccessful in persuading the jury, and a judgment in which the same jury, in their capacity as assessors also refused to agree with him. This procedure might be legal according to the Criminal Procedure Code, but in his lordship's opinion it was not an equitable process.

Mr. Justice Henderson, in a separate judgment agreed.

SATIRANJAN SHIELD TOURNEY

Entries Close On 23rd

The Satiranjan Shield Tournament which is conducted by the Indian Football League, will commence in the first week of September at the I. F. L. ground at Parel. The tournament promises to be as interesting as ever. Besides the G. I. P. Railway and the Bombay City who are the holders and Runners-up respectively, there are the D. L. I. Followers, Parel Sporting, the Medicos, Dewjee's Kanara XI, Bombay Portuguese, B. E. S. T., Texaco, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bengal Club, King's Circle, Mahim Sports, Goans United Bhoiwada Cross, Rainbows, Kanara Saraswats V. J. T. Institute, St. Xavier's College, Khatau Sports and Matunga United who have signified their intention of participating in the Tournament.

It is expected that several other Indian and non-Indian teams will join before the entries are finally closed. As the tournament is open to military teams as well, it is expected that the D. L. I. and the Transit Section would also make a bid for the trophy.

As in the case of the Bengal Club Cup League this tournament will be played only on Saturday, Sundays and holidays which will be very convenient for all teams alike.

The entries will close on Sunday August 23. All clubs should send in their entry fees by then.

ROVER'S CUP FOOTBALL

All Blues And Gloucester Draw

Before a fairly large crowd, the All Blues from Calcutta and the Gloucestershire Regiment from Madras could not come to terms, when they met in the Rovers' Tournament on Tuesday evening, the game ending in a draw inspite of having ten minutes extra time. The replay will be held to-morrow.

POLISHED DISPLAY.

The game was a good one to watch as both the teams gave a polished display, the All Blues having advantage over the Gloucesters in every department of the game, except in front of the goal. For it was in the attacking that the Gloucesters were more dangerous. During the first five minutes the exchanges were even, then the All Blues gradually took the upper hand, and a spectacular move by their forwards saw R. Lusden testing the opposing goalie, which Neale saved at the expense of a corner. The danger being saved, once again the Gloucesters goal underwent a narrow escape, and for a brief spell of five minutes the ball was always in the Gloucester's area.

A LUCKY GOAL.

Although the All Blues was doing most of the attacking all this time, they were a goal down in the eleventh minute, when Lamb, after neatly tricking both the defenders gave Ishaque no chance whatsoever, from a high shot. At this stage the All Blues put on hot pressure and for the rest of the period were entirely in the offensive. They did everything but score. At last they were successful however, for, five minutes before the interval Shrape brought the teams on level. At first he passed the ball to Cash, who hesitated, and the goalie rushed out and saved but from the rebound Sharpe placed the ball in the net. Spurred on by this success the All Blues made three raids in as many minutes but to no avail and half time saw the teams at level.

Soon after the resumption a glorious opportunity was lost when instead of shooting first time, Sharpe hesitated and then pushed the ball right into the hand of Neale. Hardly three minutes had elapsed Sharpe again missed his objective by inches.

ALL BLUES UNLUCKY.

For the major part of this period the All Blues were on the offensive, but it seemed that luck was against them, for if they had utilized the fine opportunities they had, they would have left the field winners by a big margin. This does not mean that the All Blues had things as they wished. No, on the contrary, for the Gloucesters played well too, and it was only the fine defensive work by the Carvey brothers and Lumsden at right half that was responsible for the opposing forwards being checked.

During the last few minutes the Gloucesters held a slight advantage, but could not score and full time arrived with both teams sharing two goals. Extra time was given during which it seemed that the All Blues might turn out to be the victors, but the Gloucesters defense gave nothing away and the game ended in a draw, and will be replayed to-morrow.

RESULTS.

ALL BLUES ..... 2 Goals.
GLOUCESTERS ..... 2 Goals.

TEAMS.

ALL BLUES:—Ishaque, G. Carvey and E. Carvey; J. Lumsden, Broughton and Bhowla; Sen, R. Lumsden, Cash, Sharpe and Ramana.

GLOUCESTERS:—Neale, Eldridge and Betterton; Roper, Berry and Green Hough; Baker, Jennings, Lamb, Chaplin and Talbot.

REFEREE:—Bradley.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Cooperage at 5-45 p.m.

LESLIE RUNNING CUP.

The B. E. S. & T. Sports Club beat the Dewjee Kanara XI in the Leslie Running Cup by 11 points to 4. Gardiner of the Sports Club finished in 13 1/5 secs.

RECEPTION TO SOCCER TEAM

The Secretary, the Bengal Muslim Association, Bombay writes:—The Mohammedan Sporting (Football) Team, the League Champions and winners of the I. F. A. Shield, Calcutta will arrive in Bombay by the Calcutta Mail on Wednesday morning, the 19th inst., to compete it the Local "Rovers Cup" Tournament.

It is hoped that the citizens will muster strong at the Victoria Terminus to receive the victorious team".

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

The following frequencies will be used:—

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.),
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.),
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).

p.m.

7-30 Big Ben. England v All-India a commentary. By Howard Marshall on the third Test Match, from the Oval, London.

7-45 The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.

8-55 England v. All-India: a commentary. By Howard Marshall on the third Test Match, from the Oval London.

9-5 Musical Interlude.

9-10 "An Australian Garland." Verses in the vernacular, collected by John Hood. With Music by Dudley Glass, played by the composer.

9-25 The News and Announcements.

9-45 Dance Music. Eddie Carroll and his Music.

10-0 "Life on Board a Whaler." By Mrs. Beryl Goddard.

10-15 Eddi Carrol and his Music. (Contd.)

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres 855 kc/s

a.m.

11-30 Selection of Indian Music.

p.m.

1-0 Jules Craen and his Quintet. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel.

5-40 Rovers Cup Football. Relay of the Match between Afghan Football Club and the winner of the Durhams 'C' and Bombay North from the Cooperage Football Ground.

6-50 Talk (Marathi): "Mothers and Children" by Miss Lella Nimbkar.

7-5 Gujerati Songs by Master Dinnanath of Surat.

7-50 Exposition of Gatha by Ervad Framroze A. Bose.

8-0 Commercial News in Hindi.

8-30 "Shrin Farad."

9-0 Master Dinnanath of Surat in more songs.

9-30 News in English.

9-45 Talk (English): "International Affairs" by E. J. Gough.

10-0 A Violin Recital by Gretel Sommer.

10-30 p.m. The Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club Presents Final Act of Wolf! Wolf! By R. E. Jeffrey.

(The First Two Acts were presented on 12th August).

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

12-36 p.m. SB A Light Variety Programme from the Studio.

1-6 SB Half an Hour with The Lotest Dance Hits.

1-36 Talk (Bengali) 'The Indian Civilization Outside India." By Kamal Bose.

2-6 Selections from Gramophone Records.

2-36 Panchali. By Gour Mohan Mukherjee.

5-36 Violin Recital. By Ganga Charan Nandy. Light Bengali Songs.

5-46 Jnanendra Nath Ghose.

5-56 Shibabrata Bose.

6-6 Provabaty.

6-21 Nitai Ghatak.

6-31 Suren Chakravarty.

6-46 Krishna Chandra Dey.

7-6 Clarionet Solo. By N. N. Mauzmdar.

7-21 "An Indian Serenade."—A melody of the love motive interspersed with rhythmic verses and ornamented with music. Composed and directed by Bankumar Music by P. K Mullick.

7-51 SB News in English.

8-6 SB A Light Studio Concert. Doris Sheppard—Vocalist and Pianist. Terence Hall—Baritone.

8-51 SB General News Bulletin, Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali).

9-6 SB Vocal Music (Bengali). Amalendu Ghosal.

9-16 Kamalabala. Instrumental Music.

9-36 SB Chhotey Khan—Sarengee Solo.

9-51 SB Mystery By X.

10-6 SB 2nd News Bulletin, Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Naat By A. I. R. Artists. Chorus. (Accompanied by A. I. R. Orchestra).

8-10 Allah Bandi of Hindaun. Khayal Bhibas.

8-20 Afzal Husain of Nagina. "Kabhi ki thi jo ab wafa kijiyega. Mujhe puchh kar ap kia kijiyega." (Hasrat).

8-30 A. I. R. Orchestra. Asa—Sul Fakhta.

8-35 Rajni Kant V. Desai of Baroda. Classical Music.

8-45 Talk (Hindustani): "From Aligarh to Kabul." By Ansar Haruni.

9-0 Afzal Husain of Nagina. "Unhen bewafai se shikwa na hota. Khafa ham na hote to achha na hota." (Hasrat).

9-10 Allah Bandi of Hindaun. "Shikwa-i-gham tire hazur kiya. Ham ne beshak bara qasur kiya." (Hasrat).

9-18 Rajni Kant V. Desai of Baroda. Classical Music.

9-40 Alap Bilas Khani. Sabiri. Sarangi. Haidar Husain. Sitar.

9-45 Duet: "Song of the Trinket." "Le chal jhunakra bajar." By Allah Bandi and Asad Ali Khan.

9-55 Malang Khan. Sur Bahar—Todi Mian Khan.

12-30 p.m. Indian Recorded Music. "A Contest in Ghazals." Betwsen the fair and the other sex.

5-30 A.I.R. Orchestra. "Araj suno." Puria.

5-35 Rajni Kant V. Desai of Baroda. Classical Music.

6-0 Afzal Husain of Nagina. "Iyadat ko ae shifa ho gai. Alalat hamari dawa ho gai." (Akbar).

6-10 Allah Bandi of Hindaun. Ghazal Zilu Pilu. "Pi ke ham tum jo chale jhumte maikhane se. Jhuk ke kuchh bat kahi shishe ne paimane se."

6-20 1st News Bulletin and Weatner Report (Hindustani).

6-30 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).

6-40 A.I.R. Orchestra. Bahar.

6-45 Allah Bandi of Hindaun. "More kothe upar chor nandi dhire bolo na." Dadra Mand.

6-55 Afzal Husain of Nagina. "Hairan na ho dekh main kia dekh rana hun. Bande tiri surat men khuda dekh raha hun." (Hafeez).

7-5 Brinder Singh Rawat. Bhajan.

7-10 Allah Bandi of Hindaun. "Hona pare jo ap ke dar se juda mujhe. Dhniya men us ghari ko na rakhe khuda muje." (Hasrat).

7-20 Afzal Husain of Nagina. "Dastan-i-gham-i-dil unko sunai na gai. Bat bigri thi kuchh aisi keh benai na gai." (Jigar).

7-30 "For Villagers Only."

8-30 Talk (Hindustani): "Fairs of Dethi." By Mulla Wahidi.

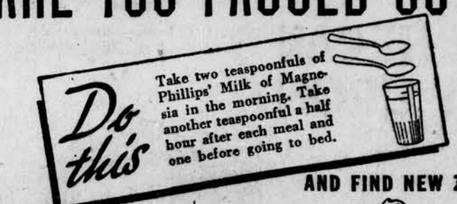
8-45 Rajni Kant V. Desai. Classical Music.

9-15 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani).

9-30 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).

9-45 Gilbert and Sullivan's Operas A programme of Selections presented by The Simla Music Club.

ARE YOU FAGGED OUT?

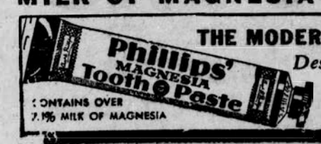

Do this
Take two teaspoonfuls of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia in the morning. Take another teaspoonful a half hour after each meal and one before going to bed.

AND FIND NEW ZEST!

Biliousness, indigestion, heartburn, headaches, constipation and pains after eating are generally due to excess acid in the stomach. Phillips' Milk of Magnesia provides alkali to neutralize stomach acids. It invigorates the entire digestive tract. Helps to convert food into energy. Rids the body of poisonous waste. Begin to bring back good health today with Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

For economy buy the large size bottle

PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA



THE MODERN TOOTH PASTE
Destroys Mouth Acids
Whitens Teeth!
Protects Gums

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Adhik Bhadrava Shud 2, 1992
Muslim: Jamadiul Avval 30, 1355
Parsi: Aspandarmad 18, 1305
Hightide: 1-00; 13-15
Lowtide: 6-48; 19-21
Sunrise: 6h. 21m.
Sunset: 7h. 4m.
Reception to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar, Victoria Terminus, 7-30 a.m.
University Senate, 1-0 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 5-40 p.m.
Congress Parliamentary Board, 2 p.m. Congress House.

SANGAT SABHA

Prof. N. R. Phatak will deliver his 9th address on "Ramdas" to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum.

THANA DIST. CONGRESS PARLIAMENTARY BOARD
(From A Correspondent.)
THANA, Aug. 17.

A meeting of the above will be held in 'Navakal' Office, Bombay to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. Sjt. Shankarrao Deo, President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee will attend.

THE EXCELSIOR
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
MADELEINE CARROLL
PETER LORRE
JOHN GIELGUD
ROBERT YOUNG
In the Super Spy-Thriller
"SECRET AGENT"
Directed by ALFRED HITCHCOCK

CAPITOL
DAILY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The Greatest Animal Trainer
Clyde Beatty
IN THE JUNGLE THRILLER
DARKEST AFRICA
Also Pictures of the
OLYMPIC GAMES 1936

REGAL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Ned SPARKS
Gordon HARKER
IN
TWO'S COMPANY
"A triumph of comedy and laughter. Littered with witty lines and funny situations."
Also
OLYMPIC GAMES 1936.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Darkest Africa." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Fury." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Country Doctor". Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Secret Agent." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Sultana Chandbibi". Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jivan Lata." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti". Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Savkari Pash." Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Saed-e-Havas." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"The Story of Louis Pasteur". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Little Miss Marker." Time as usual.
PATHE—"Sylvia Scarlett." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Two's Company". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Prabhu-ka-Pyara". Daily at usual time.

WELL-KNOWN CO-OPERATOR DEAD

Death occurred at Dadar of Mr. Y. R. Muzumdar a well-known cooperator who was one of the first to join the Bombay Provincial Cooperative Institute as a worker and greatly helped to develop it under the late Mr. G. K. Deodhar. He later joined the Bombay Police Co-operative Credit Society and worked it energetically until his death.

He did yeoman's service to the K. G. Saraswat Brahmin Co-operative Credit Society.

EDUCATION MINISTER'S TOUR

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education, will leave Poona for Simla on August 25 to attend the meetings of the governing body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, and will return to Poona on September 1 or September 2.

ALL-INDIA ANTI-RETRENCHMENT DAY

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, General Secretary of the National Trades Union Federation, has issued the following statement:—

The All-India Railwaymen's Federation has fixed August 23 as the day for protesting against retrenchment on railways and new scales of pay that are sought to be introduced by railway administrations and has requested all its affiliated Unions to observe that day as an All-India Day for this purpose. The Unions affiliated to the National Trades Union Federation have been requested to join in the demonstration and take part in all activities associated with it which may be jointly agreed upon between the Railwaymen's Federation, N. T. U. Federation and other organisations of labour.

FOR TRAVELLERS VIA IRAQ

The Director General of Health, Baghdad, has telegraphed as follows:—"Iraq removes all restrictions concerning small-pox upon travellers from Bombay City and Bombay Province by air and by sea except for deck passengers by sea from Bombay who are still required to possess vaccination certificates."

KISAN MEETINGS IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Office of the All-India Kisan Committee has issued the following programmes of Kisan meetings to the Press:—

August 20th, 9-30 a.m.:—Meeting of the Gujerat members of the Kisan Committee at 21, Dalal St. Fort, to settle the agrarian programme for Gujerat.

August 21st, 9 a.m.—Meeting of the All-India Kisan Committee at the Congress House to consider the principles and programmes of the Kisan movement and the question of holding the second session of the All-India Kisan Conference during the Congress Week at Faizpur, (Maharashtra).

August 21st, 6-30 p.m.—Public meeting at Jinnah Hall when prominent Kisan leaders and workers will speak on the ravages of flood and famine in U.P., Behar Bengal, and Bombay Presidency. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati will preside.

August 23rd, 8-30 p.m.—Poet Jhaverachand Meghani will give a recital of Gujerati songs at Blavatsky Lodge in aid of the stricken peasants of Gujerat.

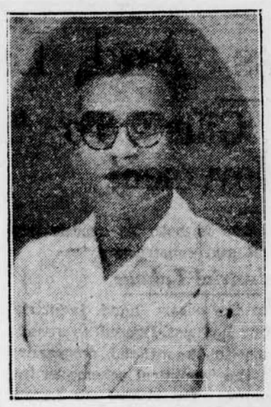
PRESIDENT GARLANDED AT DADAR

Pandit Jawaharlal, the Congress President, and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj were garlanded at Dadar Station by Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar, Messrs. V. M. Nagvekar, Charles Mascarenhas, Dr. V. V. Shikhare on behalf of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee. Representatives of the Khadi Bhandar and other local associations were also present.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S. S. "Sibajak" Via Madura Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Saturday, the 22nd instant.

Registered and unregistered Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Ranpura" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday, the 20th instant.



Dr. V. N. Krishna Iyer, a well-known medical practitioner in Cochin State, left for England by s. s. "Maloja" to qualify for F. R. C. S. and to specialise in ear, nose and throat diseases.

SENTENCE ENHANCED IN FATAL ACCIDENT CASE

D. M.'s Strictures On Accused's "Most Inhuman Conduct"

On the ground of the accused's "most inhuman conduct" in disregarding the sufferings of the persons injured by the fatal accident caused by his carelessness, the District Magistrate of Bombay Suburban District recommended enhancement of the sentence in a reference to the High Court, which was accepted by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wassodev on Tuesday.

The accused, George Hamish Lamb, Senior Assistant Works Manager, G. I. P. Railway, was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 300 by the City Magistrate, First Class, Bandra, who convicted him under Section 304 A and 337 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 16 of the Motor Vehicles Act, in respect of a motor accident on Gorbunder Road, on October 20, 1935.

On the morning of the day at about 4 a.m., three "Bhayyas" carrying milk-cans on their heads were going from Santa Cruz to Vile Parle, when they were knocked down near Juhu Aerodrome by the accused's car which came from behind without warning. The accused then drove his car away without stopping to attend to the injured persons one of whom later died in the hospital.

MASCOT CLUE.

The police sub-inspector of Vile Parle who visited the scene of the accident found a wing of a broken mascot. With this clue, he was trying to trace the car concerned in the accident, when on October 26, he received an anonymous letter giving the accused's name as the person responsible for the offence. On November 1, the police officer noticed the accused coming in his car from Andheri and took him to the police station. On inquiry, the accused produced a portion of the broken mascot which fitted exactly with the piece found at the place of accident.

In his reference to the High Court, the District Magistrate pointed out that the accused was driving his car with great speed without using full lights, and after the accident he drove away without caring for the injured persons or reporting the accident to the police in the hope that he would not be traced at all.

D. M.'S STRICTURES.

The District Magistrate further observed that the sentence awarded to the accused was inadequate and a deterrent sentence was called for in view of the loss of life caused by his rashness and his negligence and in view of his most inhuman conduct after the accident in driving away without attending to the injured.

Their lordships accepted the reference and enhanced the fine from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 and directed that out of the fine Rs. 300 be paid to the next of kin of the deceased and Rs. 100 to each of the other two injured persons.

PERFECT ROLL CENTRE AT MATUNGA

The residents of Dadar-Matunga, Sion, Wadala and Antop Hill are informed that the Supplementary Roll of Voters for the Bombay Legislative Assembly is available for inspection at the Lakhamsi Nappu Hall, Matunga, for two days only, i.e. on the 19th and 20th instant. Persons whose names have not appeared in the Provisional or Supplementary Rolls may lodge their claims before the Revising authority in time by filling in the necessary forms, which are available at the Centre.

WORKERS AND NATIONAL FREEDOM

Under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress a public meeting will be held on the Chaupati sands to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, the Vice-President of the T. U. C. will preside and Messrs Hariharnath Shastri, N. A. Bechar, Mubarak Sagar, R. S. Nimbkar, S. P. Bhise, V. B. Karnik, Mrs. Maniben Mulji and others will address the meeting on 'Workers and National Freedom'.

Free Milk For School Children

Heated Debate In Municipal Corporation

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Tuesday passed two important resolutions: one affecting children attending Municipal Primary Schools, and the other regarding Safety in Cinema-houses and Theatres.

Mr. P. W. Wagh by the first resolution urged that free milk should be supplied to the under-nourished children; and by another resolution, he drew the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the recent fire in a cinema-theatre at Hyderabad (Dn.), and requested him to take measures to ensure the safety of the public, as a precaution.

The House threw off the resolution of Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, asking the Municipal Commissioner to submit reports every month regarding employment of Muslims and non-Muslims in the Municipal service.

FREE MILK FOR CHILDREN.

Mr. P. W. Wagh moved that the Schools Committee be requested to consider and report, in consultation with the Commissioner, on the desirability and feasibility of providing free daily supplies of milk to the under-nourished needy children attending Municipal Primary Schools in the City.

Mr. Wagh pointed out how Simla Municipality had made a beginning in this direction. Efforts were made to keep the records of the effects of this experiment on the condition of children, and according to the reports available, remarkable results were achieved. The Bombay Municipality is the premier municipality in India, and he hoped it would maintain its best traditions by introducing a similar experiment in their primary schools.

If it was not possible to organise distribution of milk in all schools, they should make at least a beginning in the mill area. He appealed to the House not to bring the bogey of financial stringency, as the question of health, life and mortality of the children was more important than finance.

Dr. Tendulkar seconded the proposition.

Mr. M.A. Dabholkar opposed the proposition, as it would require extra sum of Rs. 8 lakhs a year and also a large quantity of pure milk which would not be available.

Mr. M. N. Talpade sympathised with the proposition, but thought that it was not possible to supply milk every day to at least 60,000 children out of 72,000. Besides it would require Rs. 7,50,000 annually.

The resolution was put to vote and declared carried.

SAFETY IN CINEMAS.

Mr. P. W. Wagh then moved.

That in view of the fact that many casualties occurred in the recent fire in a cinema theatre at Hyderabad, the Commissioner be requested to report, whether in his opinion, there are sufficient number of convenient exits in all the cinema houses and theatres in the City, and if not, what measures he proposes to take in the matter so as to ensure safety to the public in case of accidents or fire.

Mr. Wagh said the fire tragedy at Hyderabad had shocked the whole of India. Bombay was supposed to be advanced in the arrangement for the safety of the public, but he thought nothing would be lost, if the public of Bombay were assured that the problem of their safety was the first consideration of the Municipal Corporation. He therefore asked the Municipal Commissioner to investigate how far the facilities provided by theatre owners were adequate to meet emergencies.

The Municipal Commissioner said, the Commissioner of Police before issuing licences satisfied himself in regard to exits etc. Then the Chief of the Fire Brigade occasionally visited the theatres and cinema houses and communicated with the Commissioner of Police, if he found any arrangements regarding the safety of the public inadequate.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan then moved:

That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the meagre proportion of Muslim employees as compared with those of other communities in the various departments of the Bombay Municipality and he be requested to circulate to the members every month a report showing the proportion of Muslim and non-Muslim employees in every department in every grade and giving his views on the rise and fall of this proportion wherever necessary and that the circulation of these monthly reports be continued till a reasonable proportion of Muslims is achieved."

The Municipal Commissioner said that the Muslims were getting more attention in the municipal service than any other minor community. He assured the Muslim members that he would do all he could to do justice to Muslim candidates. It was not possible however for him to submit reports every month regarding the appointment of Muslims and non-Muslims.

NARIMAN'S ADVICE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman urged the Muslims to start a mass literacy campaign among the Muslims and to make them fit for municipal and other services. The resolution would give rise to various complications and members of other communities also would bring similar resolutions.

Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha advised Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan to withdraw his resolution, in view of the Commissioner's assurance.

Mr. H. A. Lalji pointed out that proportion of employment in municipal service by Muslims was very low and out of all proportion compared with other communities. He urged the Commissioner to do justice to the Muslims.

The resolution was lost by a large majority.

The House agreed to the following resolution moved by Mr. K. H. Goregaoker:

That the Tramways and Telephone Committee be requested to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and report whether the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., can, under the terms of the Concession granted to it, ply its cars meant and built specially for passenger traffic, solely for advertisement purposes as it seems doing at present; and even if it can do so in terms of the Concession whether its conduct in acting as above is justifiable when there are constant complaints from several quarters about the dearth of its rolling stock.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

That cricket, the King of sports ,is the chief sport of the Suburbanites, can be judged by the number of teams which have regular fixtures during the week-ends and public holidays. I have many a time written regarding holding of a tournament open only to Suburban teams without distinction of caste or creed, but I find it difficult to understand why such tournament cannot be organised by one of the leading clubs or Gymkhanas.

A few days back I met the Secretary of the Bombay East Indian Association Cricket Tournament, a tournament that is run under the auspices of the Young Men's Parish Association, Sahar, that is open only to Catholic teams from both Bombay and Salsette. He told me that this tournament was to commence this year in October and that entries close on September 15.

This tournament, which has been in existence for 8 years, was for six years restricted to Cricket Clubs from Salsette and Bassein only, but at reapted requests from various clubs of Bandra and Bombay it has now been thrown open to Catholic Clubs from Bombay and Suburbs.

All the matches are to be played at Danda, Green, Bandra. The tournament will be run on Parish basis for teams from Salsette and on the area basis for Bandra and Bombay. The entrance fee is Rs. 12. The winners will be presented with the Bombay East Indian Association's Cricket Championship Cup and runners-up with Mr. Jos Alex Dias Challenge Shield. Medals will be presented to the winners, the highest individual scorer of the tournament and the player with the best bowling average in an innings.

Clubs seeking admission should write to Mr. J. F. Gonsalves Tournament Secretary, C/o The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

THAT OPEN AIR BAZAR.

Some time back I wrote about the open air bazar held on a vacant plot near the junction of Carter Road and Motiram Patel Road at Danda, a small fishing village in Bandra, but nothing seems to be done about it. May I request the councillors of the Bandra Municipality to visit this spot on any evening.

FORT FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

There was a crowded gathering in the premises of the Kanara Vidyadainy Free Night School, Fort, on Sunday last, at the time of the second annual general gathering of the Kanara Students' Union, Mr. K. M. Udiyavar B.A., presiding. After reading the report, prizes were distributed to the successful competitors of the debate, which was held under the auspices of the Union. Messrs. A. W. D'Souza, Dr. V. S. Bengers, K. N. Gaitonde, N. V. Nagappa, V. S. Shibrurkar, C. K. Machaya, D. T. Kanchan and K. C. Kunder addressed the gathering.

The president referred to the work done by the Union, and paid a warm tribute to the members of the volunteer corps of the Union who have served as volunteers at the time of the 21st session of the Karnatak Literary Conference and other important, Karnatak functions, and requested the general public to lend their hearty support towards the Union.

The audience were treated by light refreshment before dispersal.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Cold Storage

There is a competition between the Bombay Municipality and the owners of private cold storages in the city. Some time ago the Municipal Commissioner was requested to consider the desirability of increasing the fees for the refrigerator at Arthur Crawford Market. The Municipal Commissioner now reports that the revenue from the refrigerator is declining due to keen competition from the private cold storages of improved type which have recently been introduced in the city. The rates charged at these storages for grapes and other fruits are much below the rates charged by the Municipality with the result that dealers prefer to send their articles to private cold storages. For instance, the municipality charges two annas per package of 50 lbs. of grapes for 24 hours. The private cold storages charge only one anna for the same quantity for one day. Again, the Municipality charges one anna for a package of 50 lbs. of other fruits per day. Private cold storages charge only six annas for the whole month. It is now proposed not to increase the fees but to improve the municipal revenue from the cold storage by bringing down the fee to only one anna for storing 50 lbs. grapes for 24 hours and eight months per package for other fruits.

Acids And Poisons

Of late the use of acids has become rather frequent in the city, for avenging grievances, real or imaginary. The acid commonly used is sulphtric acid. It is a matter for concern that such acids, which cause harm, are made available so easily to persons who handle them for an evil purpose. The authorities concerned should institute an enquiry as to how many shops sell these acids and if it is found that these acids are sold widely, some sort of restriction is necessary. The recent suicide of children hardly beyond their teens by swallowing hydro-cyanic acid, must cause grave anxiety in responsible quarters. Anyone who knows how dangerous is cyanic acid, must wonder how such an acid was available to children, of all people. Even in colleges, where sufficiently grown-up boys work, such acids are handled with care and students are kept away from the burners if there is the slightest suspicion of acid fumes. It is a matter that calls for enquiry, how cyanic acid was available to the two children who swallowed it to put an end to their misery.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 18th August 1936. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,39,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-3 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-14-0 allotted approximately 84 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000 the average rate of accepted tender being Rs. 0/7/11 per cent. per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 25th August 1936. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 28th August 1936. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 14th August 1936, Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,29,75,000 were received in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

WASSAIL! WASSAIL!
THEY'RE OUT OF JAIL!
They'll be here ere-soons, those two unkillable crackpots yclept:
BERT WHEELER
ROBT WOOLSEY
With merrie maidens and wenches faire to looke upon!
Egad! Egad! 'Tis a tayle of olde tyme chivalrie that doth make the bellie shake!
"COCKEYED CAVALIERS"
With
THELMA TODD
DOROTHY LEE
RKO RADIO Picture
PATHE
Gay musick and comick happenings. Waggon loades of funne!
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-DAY
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Book Now. 'Ph. 41561 or Roses.

INSURE WITH
YOUR OWN SOCIETY
A Co-operative Insurance Concern is Your Own if you Insure with it. There are no outside shareholders to take away a lion's share from the profits gained from the premium you pay. All profits go back to you.
THE
BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
Ask for particulars from:
Messrs. KULKARNI & CO., Chief Organisers. | CHUNILAL D. BARFIVALA, Managing Director.
9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, BOMBAY

Telephone No.
Post Box 322

Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Registered No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1936

UNIVERSITY IDEALS

The Acting Governor's Convocation address to the new graduates of the Bombay University is not remarkable for any brilliance or deep insight into the essential needs of our higher education but is a plain and somewhat superficial review of certain familiar academic problems. The most important of these is the comparative claims of cultural and utilitarian education. Sir Robert Bell seems to think that the older ideals of pure cultural education are not now given adequate importance. "In the older view," he says, "the main function of a university was the culture of the intellect by means of a liberal education in which the subjects taught were distinguished for their inutility in earning a livelihood. The aim of such an education was to train good members of society and true citizens of the State, and it was, in practice, the education of the class which gave a nation its leaders." But now, says Sir Robert, with evident regret, the older ideals "are often barely discernible in modern universities beneath a dense over-growth of professional instruction." He fears that "herein lies the possibility not merely of loss but even of danger to society and the State.' And he asks how far the students of the Bombay University "are fitted not merely by instruction and training to serve their clients efficiently and to earn a livelihood but are fitted also by cultivation of the intellect to play their parts as citizens."

Two Fallacies

The Chancellor's fears are exaggerated and misplaced. Whatever may be the position elsewhere, in India University education, far from neglecting the cultural side, is still over-academic, and the need is rather for more practical education including vocational instruction. If the products of the universities are not sufficiently fitted by the cultivation of the intellect to play their parts as citizens, it is not because they have had too much of professional instruction or too little of academic training, but because the latter, though super-abundant, is not of the right kind. The fallacy is still prevalent that certain subjects have a great cultural value just because they are "distinguished for their inutility in earning a livelihood," and as persistent is the converse fallacy that subjects that have practical utility are lacking in cultural value. The need in India, as elsewhere, is to reconcile the claims of both cultural and practical education, the attention given to each varying with the grades of instruction and the type of institutions. As for training in citizenship, Sir Robert Bell could not be unaware that at present there is only much talk of such training and that the actual training will be adequate and of the right kind only when both students and citizens come to possess a great deal more freedom than they are now permitted.

Training For Citizenship

Having noted from his own point of view, the imperfections of University training, the Chancellor considers how these can be made up by outside activities. He says: "The question which I am leading to this—whether more cannot be done in the colleges on the intellectual side to train students not merely to fill their posts in life with efficiency but by the full development of their natural capacities, to make them intelligent, capable and active members of society. The point of view for which I am pleading is that the environment of college life should make up some of the loss of that liberal education in which the academic system of a modern university is lacking." He expects great things from well-equipped hostels which, he says, provide excellent opportunities to students for exchange of ideas, for appreciating different points of view, for co-operation and service, in short, for training in citizenship. We readily admit that well-conducted hostels are an excellent training-ground for the cultivation of the various virtues of a good citizen. But a far better training-ground is the city itself where the students' college is situated. In a hostel, as in a college, the student is isolated from the actual life of the city and he cannot really understand it and train himself for it unless he participates in some of its activities. Many students continue to be book-worms or otherwise unpractical even after they leave the college because while at college they were cut off from actual life and trained in an artificial over-academic atmosphere. The best corrective of this evil is to help the student to maintain, under due supervision and guidance, some contact with the actual life about him. It is work as citizen that best trains a youth for the duties and responsibility of citizenship.

A Word To University Senate

The Senate of the Bombay University, which meets to-day, will consider, among other matters, the resolution about a vote of censure on four of its members who actively participated in the students' campaign against the last matriculation massacre. As the resolution has been signed by a large number of Fellows, it is likely that it will be carried. But before the majority of the Senate does so and stultifies itself we trust wiser counsels well prevail and the resolution will be dropped. For public opinion has unmistakably expressed itself against the resolution. Apart from this the lesson of the results of elections to the Senate held after the notice of the resolution had been sent will, we hope, not be lost on its members. For not only was Mrs. Hansa Mehta, one of the Fellows against whom the censure is sought to be directed, elected at the head of the poll, but the Fellows who were among the signatories to the resolution and sought re-election were defeated.

In the biggest constituency, that of the Registered Graduates, out of five seats, four are filled by non-sitting members and only Mrs. Mehta, the sitting member, was returned at the head of the poll—The other two, Mr. Kamtekar,—to save whom, Mr. Ingle, another sitting member, had stood out—and Mr. Dave, were rejected. Thus the electorate has shown its sympathy both positively and negatively,— positively by electing Mrs. Mehta with a lead, and negatively by rejecting Messrs. Kamtekar and Dave.

The same phenomenon was repeated in the Teachers' Constituency, the second largest electorate, where some semblance of freedom is possible. Messrs. Trivedi, Motwani, Limaye and Shah were candidates for one seat, Mr. Trivedi being the sitting member. Mr. Limaye was elected and Mr. Trivedi unseated. The latter, too, had signed the censure motion against the four Fellows who had shown active sympathy with the students; and so, his fate is even more significant of the new spirit. In other elections, too, the same tendency is visible,—though perhaps their character is not so sensational as in these two elections. In the face of such a clear verdict of those vitally interested in the University, will the Senate adopt a course of folly?

"PLACING" OF UNEMPLOYED GRADUATES

Co-operation Between Employers And Universities In Japan

(CONTRIBUTED.)

II.

Valuable data regarding the fruitful co-operation between employers and universities in Japan in the matter of 'placing' graduates and the remarkable results obtained during the period 1925-1934 are available in a report on the 'placing' of graduates published by the Central Employment Exchange Department of Japan, a summary of which is given in the issue, dated 4-11-1935 of "Industrial and Labour Information", a weekly publication of the I.L.O. The report comprises two series of statistics: one based on data supplied by the universities and colleges with regard to the 'placing' of graduates and certificated students in various occupations, and the other on information supplied by banking and commercial establishments with regard to the number of graduates and certificated students taken into their employment.

The table given below shows for each of the years 1925 to 1934, inclusive, the number of universities and colleges from which returns were obtained, and the number of students 'placed' in employment.

Year	Number of universities and colleges included in statistics	Graduates placed in employment	Number Percentage
1925	86	6,133	66.6
1926	111	8,959	59.1
1927	116	8,301	64.9
1928	137	9,171	53.9
1929	163	11,524	50.2
1930	188	10,126	42.2
1931	173	9,710	36.0
1932	209	11,902	38.4
1933	210	13,513	42.7
1934	217	15,048	44.9

The numbers of students passed out of these universities every year from 1925 to 1934 were respectively 9,208, 15,151, 12,794. 17,018; 22,959; 24,002; 26,993; 30,961; 31,659 and 33,491.

What The Figures Tell

It will be seen that the percentage of graduates and certificated students placed in employment fell from 66.6 per cent in 1925 to 44.9 per cent in 1934. It should be noted, however, that during the same period numbers of graduates and students went into business on their own account; the percentage varied from 5.9 per cent of the total passing out in 1926 to 6.6 per cent in 1934. A further group, ranging from 8.7 per cent of the total in 1925 to 10.8 per cent in 1934, continued their studies in other educational institutions. Allowing also for other cases, with regard to which precise information is not available, the statistics show that the graduates and students known to have failed to find employment on leaving the university or college represented a percentage of the whole number passing out which fluctuated between 12.4 per cent in 1925 and 19.9 per cent in 1934, the peak year being 1928 (25.9 per cent).

In the following table, the number of students who left the universities and colleges in 1934, and the number of them who were placed in employment, are divided according to the courses of study followed:

Course taken	Number of graduates	Number of graduates placed in employment.	Percentage.
Law, arts and economics	18,913	7,303	38.4
Science	3,933	2,935	74.6
Agriculture and fishery	2,281	1,400	61.4
Medicine and pharmacy	4,444	2,105	47.7
Arts and crafts	453	263	58.1
Higher studies for girls	3,467	1,042	30.1

Commercial Establishments

The data supplied by banking and commercial establishments as to the number of graduates and certificated students taken into their employment are given in tabular form below. It is pointed out that this second series of statistics covers only establishments operating in Japan and

(Continued on Page 7)

Congress And Labour

Gandhiji's Two Gifts To Labour Movement

By G. N.

The Indian National Congress has a dual role in relation to the masses of the country. One of its functions is to marshal their forces and lead them in the battle for political independence—the objective of the Congress. It has another function as the guardian of the present and future interests of the masses. By the term "Masses" we mean all the toilers in field, factory, shop, office or school all those who have no special privilege to protect, no conspicuous standard of living or exclusive habits of thought or life to mark or cut them off from the rest of the people. The masses of the country are not a homogeneous or an organic whole. Owing to the predominant middle class origin of the leadership of the Congress and because of the intellectual and economic resources of the middle class, the Congress campaign for freedom has, until recent years, been largely fought through this class and the Congress outlook moulded by it to a great extent. But the peasants constitute the bulk of the entire population of the country. It was, therefore, natural and inevitable that the Congress should devote its attention increasingly to this section.

Importance Of The Peasantry

The importance of the peasantry as the mainstay in the fight for freedom has been thoroughly realized. Efforts have been made on a considerable scale to prepare the peasants for and secure their participation in the struggle for independence. On the other hand, their needs have been studied and permanent organisations like the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries' Association created to satisfy these needs in some measure within the limits imposed by the existing political and economic circumstances. For the rest, the attitude and demands of the Congress are being shaped in conformity with the requirements of these sections. The Bardoli campaign typifies Congress work among the peasants in both its aspects—political and constructive.

Industrial Labour

On the other hand, industrial labour has not figured as prominently in the official programme and the political scheme of the Congress. The rise of the Labour movement in the country was contemporaneous with the re-orientation of Congress policy in relation to the masses and the development of mass action which dated from the advent of Gandhiji in the politics of the country. The view which influenced the relations between Congress and Labour during the last two decades seems to be that while Congressmen should individually serve Labour and help it to organise, the Trade Unions should be allowed to grow on independent lines and no attempt should be made to exploit Labour for political ends.

Leadership Of Industrial Workers

It is also true that, in many places, the leadership of the workers and the influences to which they became subject in course of time proved unfavourable to an active alliance between Labour and the Congress. Congress has been wedded to the creed of peaceful progress and in its ideal of Swaraj is envisaged the realization of the good of all communities and sections of society. The extremist advisers of Labour, on the other hand, had no faith in progress and no genuine desire for peace. They had no hesitation in pursuing tactics which on one side paralysed and ruined industry and, on the other, crippled, crushed and demoralised the working class. There was naturally no enthusiasm in Congress ranks for extremist tactics on the part of Labour in relation to the employers and there has been a desire to avoid needless friction between the employers and the employees equally in the interest of industry and labour.

Gandhiji's Role

Despite the factors hitherto discouraging, active co-operation between Congress and Labour on an extensive scale, the attitude of Congress towards Labour has not been one of indifference.

Individually Congressmen and leaders of the Congress organisations have been prominently associated with the Labour movement from its inception. Most notable of all is the part Gandhiji has played in shaping the destiny of the industrial workers and their movement in Ahmedabad. The Ahmedabad Labour Union is among the earliest organisations of industrial labour in the country which started with a proper constitution, a regular official machinery and procedure for attending to the day to day grievances of workers, a decent membership and considerable funds. It is even now among a very few Labour organisations in the country which have recognition of the employers for purposes of collective bargaining and a status of equality for negotiations and arbitration. In building up this organisation, Gandhiji has been actively helped throughout this period by members of the Congress, chiefly Smt. Anasuyaben Sarabhai and Sjt. Shankerlal Banker. In the struggle of the workers with the employers in the year 1918 which led to the formation of this organisation, Gandhiji took the direction of the workers' fight in his own hands and when the workers were on the point of breaking their pledge of staying away from work as long as their minimum demands were not granted, Gandhiji embarked on a fast which would have meant the sacrifice of his life if the millowners had not been persuaded to accept the workers' immediate demands and subsequently to submit the dispute to arbitration. Mahatmaji is still on the Advisory Committee of the Association and has all these years given his time and attention unGandhiji grudgingly to its affairs.

(Continued on Page 14.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

GERMANY, ITALY AND SPAIN

Both the German and Italian replies to the French note regarding neutrality in the Spanish Civil War leave little doubt that these Fascist countries are not very anxious to join in the neutrality plan. The German Government have hedged in their agreement with the neutrality proposal "with certain reservations". What these reservations are has not yet been made public but one may take it that Germany would not commit herself to unconditional neutrality. The Rome message about the Italian reply is rather mystifying. It refers to "difficulties of the Italian adherence to the non-intervention pact" and, paradoxically enough, adds that "Italy desires absolute, universal neutrality". What exactly, then, is the Italian position? Later reports would, perhaps, provide an answer to that question and may also reveal the "reservations" insisted upon by Germany. Meanwhile, reports from Spain continue to be confusing and one can only guess that neither of the parties is in a definitely winning position. Repeated references are, however, made to the use of Italian and German military aeroplanes, by the rebels. This is significant.

DRACONIAN PUNISHMENT

The sentence of death passed by the Sessions Judge of Sholapur upon six villagers for murdering one of their co-villagers, is not only likely to bring the question of capital punishment once again before the public eye, but is also bound to shock public conscience. Even the Sessions Judge admits that hanging six men for one man's death appears "very drastic," but evidently he was convinced that it was "imperative." We admit that gang-murders are most heinous but, then, are mass executions the only remedy for them? The Judge asks whether the award of a lighter punishment would not evolve doctrine: "murder in gangs and nobody hangs." This no doubt sounds as a clever poser, but we are not impressed by it. In another case coming from Khandesh, the High Court itself seems to have taken a drastic view of law, when it confirmed the sentence of death passed upon two young men in their teens, for murdering a young boy. Not many people will agree with the Chief Justice's remark that the extreme penalty of law was the only punishment to be inflicted in this case. Whatever the atrocity of the crime they were guilty of, one feels that justice would have been amply vindicated if those young persons had been given the lesser sentence of transportation and a consequent chance of reforming their lives in the future.

ANTI-CONGRESS CAMPAIGN.

The resolution of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee condemning official interference with the election propaganda of the Congress shows that such interference still persists in various parts of the country. Most reprehensible is the arrest of several members of the Frontier Parliamentary Board and other Congress workers of the Province. These arrests are obviously calculated, if not designed, to cripple Congress election propaganda, and the same must be said of the unwarranted ban on Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan both in the Frontier Province and the Punjab. The official campaign against the Congress is, indeed, a tribute to its great and growing influence and it should make the people more determined than ever to support Congress candidates at the elections. As regards the Frontier Parliamentary Board's remark that the restrictions on the Khan Saheb are "a betrayal of the spirit in which the present reforms were conceived," it is an undeserved tribute to the "reforms" and the spirit in which they were conceived. The persistence of repression shows in what spirit the new Constitution has been conceived.

WITHDRAW WAGE-CUT NOTICES

Mahatma Gandhi, with characteristic promptness, has warned the Ahmedabad mill-owners that their notices regarding wage-cuts are against the accepted principle of arbitration and are fraught with serious consequences. This is bound to influence the decision of the Millowners' Association, who are already negotiating with the Trade Union officials. According to an Ahmedabad report "the Association agrees to start immediate standardization of wages. There is some difference between the millowners regarding the withdrawal of the wage-cut notices." They must, however, realize that no negotiations can be carried on for standardization with the wage-cut notices continuing. Only by immediately withdrawing these notices can they hope to arrive at any settlement with the workers. Meanwhile, we are glad that in his reply to Mahatma Gandhi Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai assures him that the Association is trying its best for an amicable settlement with the Labour Union and expresses the hope of success. We echo the hope.

HINDI SAMITI APPEAL

We endorse the appeal for help issued by the Hindi Prachar Samiti. It will be remembered that this Samiti was set up at the last session of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan for carrying on the work of popularising Hindi in the various non-Hindi provinces, and it has now decided to start the work in a systematic manner by opening provincial organizations and appointing Pracharak Committees. The Samiti also proposes to establish a Central Training College at Wardha for training young men in Pracharak work. All those schemes, however, will cost a lot of money, and we trust that everybody interested in spreading Hindi will assist the Samiti by sending suitable contributions.

Congress And Acceptance Of Office

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to your leader in your to-day's issue "Congress Week", you seem to gloss over the question of acceptance or non-acceptance of office, which is a vital question of the day and it would seem that the manifesto to be shortly published is likely to omit any reference to this. This may be as you put it a question of "Parliamentary tactics" but it is too fundamental to be brushed aside so promptly and non-challantly, and whilst there is time I wish to draw attention to this glaring omission. No doubt many citizens will vote "Congress"—manifesto or no manifesto,—but the object should be to get many more

(Continued on Page 7.)

WITHOUT COMMENT

"Hitherto the European in India has been under no necessity to be politically active; his interests have been naturally protected under an administration that was essentially bureaucratic. He was part and parcel of the bureaucracy."

—"Evening News."

* * * *

The "wider interests" of the European Association according to its President, are "maintenance of law and order, the establishment of a good Government, the rights of citizens to go about their normal avocations."

As for their "narrower interests" such as the continuance of their present commercial dominance and over-representation in the Legislatures, they and the Association have nothing to worry about. Whitehall will see to that.

* * * *

Severa members of the North Western Frontier Province Congress Parliamentary Board have been arrested and put in prison.

Clearing the deck for action? Anyway we can't blame the Government for making the "necessary" preparations in anticipation of the coming elections. Can we?

* * * *

Apropos of this action and the ban on Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a Peshawar meeting passed a resolution holding such restrictions "as a great betrayal of the spirit in which the present reforms were conceived."

We, on the other hand, regard them as thoroughly in consonance with the true spirit of the "Reforms".

* * * *

According to a Berlin message, the German Government associates itself with the Anglo-French declarations regarding non-intervention in the Spanish affairs, with "certain reservations".

These 'certain' reservations refer, of course, to such minor matters as the supply of arms, ammunition and 'planes to insurgents and the arrival of German warships in Spanish ports at just the right moment to save rebel ships from bombardment.

* * * *

A Rome message, on the other hand, speaks of 'difficulties of the Italian adherence to the non-intervention Pact' and, the message adds, "It is stated that Italy desires absolute, universal neutrality."

And, having decided that such a perfect neutrality is impossible, there is no harm, of course, in helping brother-Fascists to kill these Bolshies and Reds who are such a menace to Il Duce's peace of mind!

* * * *

"Our London Correspondent", says, Bori Bunder, "bears witness to the heavy gloom over the Continent of Europe".

Our confrere, however, can see quite a lot even in the dark and proceeds to describe it in over a column. Who said Cat's Eyes?

* * * *

"The travail of Europe", says Bori Bunder in an eloquent peroration, "has a lesson which India, soon to embark on democratic government, must read, learn and inwardly digest."

Rather a heavy menu, isn't it? And the Bori Bunder "cooking" has certainly not made it less indigestible.

* * * *

Says E. H. D. Sewell:—

"I was amazed to see Amarsingh in the batting order below Dilawar Hussain, Ramaswamy and Wazir Ali, while Baqa Jilani and Jehangir Khan, both of whom had scored centuries this season, were below the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram."

And we are amazed that E. H. D. should be amazed at any manifestation of the superior wisdom of Vizzy and Jones (very limited!)

* * * *

"This order," he says, "does not make anything like the best use of the batting at India's disposal".

But it is the best that can be expected of the Captain at India's disposal—a Captain whom E. H. D. has consistently praised and supported. So he had better put the batting order in his pipe and, reflectively, smoke it.

* * * *

First Doctor: "Then we decide not to operate?"

Second Doctor: 'Yes. What do you think we ought to charge him for deciding not to operate?'

Millowners' Assurance To Mahatma

But Association Meeting Fails To Come To Decision On Wage-Cut Notices

AHMEDABAD: August 18.

A meeting of the Committee of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association was held to-night to consider the situation arising out of the Wage-Cut Dispute and the Workers' Union's letter asking the Association to withdraw the Wage-Cut Notices.

No Decision Yet

It is understood that on both questions the Association was not able to come to any decision whatsoever, as sharp differences of opinion were noticed among the Committee members regarding the withdrawal of the wage-cut notices.—United Press.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S INTERVENTION SOUGHT

AHMEDABAD: August 18.

At a meeting of the Mill Kamdar Union held to-day, a resolution was passed requesting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, to intervene in the Ahmedabad Labour situation, which is getting critical every day.

The resolution requests Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to instruct the local Congress Committee and the Majur Mahajan to support the workers' demand and to bring about unity between the two Unions and fight out the present wage-cut dispute by declaring a general strike.—United Press.

ASSURANCE TO MAHATMA

AHMEDABAD: August 18.

Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, President of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi to-night:—

"No need for anxiety. Trying our best for amicable settlement with Labour Union. Hope to succeed."—A. P.

PONDICHERRY GOVERNOR INVITES GIRI

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

On the invitation of the Governor of French India, Mr. V. V. Giri, M.L.A., is visiting Pondicherry to interview the Governor to-morrow and discuss with him the present Labour situation there.—United Press.

Naidu's Brave Fight Saves India Humiliation Of Innings Defeat

(Continued from Page 1.)

journed for lunch the Naidu-Ramaswami partnership had lasted 65 minutes and Naidu himself had been batting altogether for 135 minutes and was not out 75.

NAIDU'S PART IN RECOVERY.

Naidu took a leading part in the morning's recovery task. He skilfully cut the pace bowlers and on the whole played with great discrimination. Eventually Naidu played outside an inswinger and was bowled. He batted altogether for 145 minutes and hit 8 fours. At lunch he had been at the wicket for 135 minutes.

The Naidu-Ramaswamy partnership put on 75 runs at a most critical period. It was unfortunate for India that the partnership was broken, because both batsmen showed that they had become well set. Though Ramaswamy continued to bat superbly,—once pulling Sims for six,—he failed to receive adequate support from those who followed after Naidu's departure.

Vizianagram was uneasy against the fast bowlers and was soon bowled. Jehangir Khan was caught at second slip and Nissar met same fate at mid-on. Ramaswamy remained unbeaten after batting for 105 minutes. The Indian innings lasted 310 minutes.

ENGLAND WIN MATCH

Fagg and Barnett who opened England's second innings put on 48 in 25 minutes. Fagg scored quickly with powerful hooking and pulling and was caught brilliantly at fine leg by Amarsingh (48-1). Barnett also played enterprising cricket and helped to hit off the required 64 runs in 41 minutes.

INDIA (2nd Innings)

Merchant c Worthington, b Allen	48
Mushtaq Ali c Hammond, b Allen	17
Dilawar Hussin l.b.w. (N) b Sims	54
Amarsingh c Sims, b Verity	44
Baqa Jilani c Fagg b Allen	12
C. K. Nayudu b Allen	81
Wazir Ali c Duckworth, b Allen	1
Ramaswamy (not out)	41
Vizianagram b Allen	1
Jehangir Khan c Voce, b Allen	1
Nissar c Vice, b Sims	0
Extras	12
Total	312

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Voce	20	5	40	0
Allen	20	3	80	7
Hammond	7	0	24	0
Worthington	2	0	10	0
Sims	25	1	95	2
Verity	16	6	32	1
Leyland	3	0	19	0

ENGLAND (2nd Innings)

Barnett (not out)	32
Fagg c Amarsingh, b Nissar	22
Hammond (not out)	5
Extras	5
Total (for 1 wkt.)	64

Amarnath's Absence Tells

(Continued from Page 1.)

that India had the best opening pair perhaps in the world and the best opening bowlers in the world."

Asked to express his opinion on the doing of the tourists, Mr. DeMello declined to say anything, but added that India should now think of the future. The Board of Cricket Control should endeavour to build up the team on the same lines as England, Australia or any other country. I am going to tell the Board that India must now find out a slow left-hand bowler who is absolutely essential for future tours. India must make diligent search for batsmen to go as number five and six in order to carry on the good work which Merchant and Mustaq Ali will always perform as opening pairs."

When I asked Mr. DeMello: "But how about leadership? Do you justify the present leadership?"

He replied: "All I can say for the present is that India needs a leader who would combine discipline with affability. If such a leader is available India can go far ahead." Mr. DeMello refrained from offering any comments on the Amarnath incident.

SWEEPERS GO ON STRIKE

Calcutta Workers Protest Sequel To Deductions From Pay

RANGOON, Aug. 18.

The Corporation Conservancy workers have gone on strike since yesterday. Not a single worker turned up for work this morning.

It is understood their grievances relate to deductions from pay and departmental photographing of the workers.—United Press.

Congress And Acceptance Of Office

(Continued from Page 6.)

votes than are likely to be otherwise cast.

In this connection I cannot resist the temptation of quoting what Hermann Finer says in his book. "Mussolini's Italy" "that all who aspire to power shall state clearly what they intend to do with it when they achieve it. To do otherwise is to work the confidence trick which is no less dishonest because it is played on the vast stage of politics."

I hope this will catch the attention and action of some members of the manifesto committee—Yours etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

"Muslim Members' Walk-out

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the publication of a misleading report about yesterday's walkout I request you to publish the following few words to throw some light on the viewpoint of Muslim Corporators.

It is not true that no one stood up to move the report of the Sabha-Mandap Committee. When Mr. Mathuradas Trikamji refused to move and Mayor said "who wants to move" I stood up and shouted at the top of my voice, "Mr. Mayor" but unfortunately I could not catch his eye and he continued to face towards that section of the house where Mr. Mathuradas was sitting. He again asked and I again shouted, and to my surprise the Mayor without attending to my protest declared the proposition "dropped" and after this declaration turned towards me and said "now it is too late." At this time, there was a little confusion and I went over to the Secretary to assure myself about the actual decision and then stood again before the Mayor to protest when he said "now the item No. 60 is before the House and I do not want to hear you." It was then that I announced my withdrawal as a protest, and other Muslim members followed suit.

In this connection I want to point out that the Mayor himself was the Chairman of the Sabha Mandap Committee and as such it was dis duty to appoint some member of the Committee to move the Report in the Corporation. The Hindu members conspired not to move it though it was their report, because if the report was not moved it would drop and "status quo" would be established. "Status quo" here means the position as it existed before I brought the original resolution in favour of starting negotiations for an amicable settlement. According to this "status quo" Sabha Mandap should be constructed.

I understood the tactics and stood up to offer to formally move the report or postponement whatever was feasible. I was a member of the Sabha Mandap Committee and had every right to do it, merely to initiate the debate and would have spoken and voted against the report.—Yours etc.

ALI BAHADUR KHAN,
Editor "Hilal."

"Hilal Daily" Office,
Bombay 8.

He pleaded that the matter was 'sub judice'. But he added: "I am convinced that everyone has felt bitterly Amarnath's absence from the Test series.

Mr. DeMello is leaving for India on Thursday with Nissar by s.s. "Rawalpindi."

When interviewed Nissar said: "I am sorry it is all a case of love's labour lost."

SEC. 144 AT AMRAOTI

Order Promulgated Sequel To Communal Tension

NAGPUR, Aug. 18.

An Amraoti message says that an order under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code has been promulgated since last evening prohibiting the carrying of lathis and the gathering of five persons, due to the Hindu-Muslim tension.

The situation in the milk-men's quarters is causing anxiety. A strong police guard is patrolling the city.—United Press.

"PLACING" OF UNEMPLOYED GRADUATES

(Continued from Page 6.)

Japanese colonies and having in most cases a capital of more than 10,000,000 yen.

Year	Number of undertakings included in the statistics	Number of undertakings which engaged young graduates.	Graduates engaged.
1927	109	48	1,598
1928	195	110	3,759
1929	225	143	3,339
1930	325	160	3,304
1931	405	150	2,569
1932	435	197	3,382
1933	431	233	5,875
1934	453	272	8,089

Organised Co-operation

The distribution of Japanese graduates and certificated students who obtained employment was as follows in 1934: universities. 2,089; colleges 1,763; secondary schools 4,237. Banking establishments engaged 1,567; industrial firms 1,506; insurance companies 872; electric tramway companies 898; undertakings for the supply of electricity, gas, etc. 760; mining undertakings 705; commercial companies 407; shipping companies 186; transport and depository companies 174; and other firms 1,014. These facts go to show that, as the result of organised co-operation between university authorities and the employers of labour in Japan, a substantial percentage of the educated youth of the country is found suitable occupation every year in the diversified industrial and business concerns of the country. The Japanese report does not indicate what percentage of the posts secured are due to the efforts of "employment bureaus" as such, and what percentage is attributable to the general "placing" activities of Universities; but the omission is immaterial, as the main fact to be borne in mind is great success which has attended organised efforts in Japan to "place" unemployed educated youths.

Lesson For India

It is satisfactory to note that in India a beginning at least is being made in this sphere. The Ministry of Local Self-Government in the Punjab recently announced its decision to start an Employment Bureau to help the unemployed educated youth of the province. The move is certainly a step in the right direction; but the scope for work in this field, both through employment bureaus and general "placing" activities, is immense and it necessitates activity of a much more intense character. According to the report for 1933-34 of the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, in that year the enrolments in the arts and science colleges in British India, excluding Indian States, came up to 88,918 students, while the corresponding figure for professional colleges, including engineering, teaching, agricultural, law, medical and commercial colleges, was 19,423. Only a microscopic minority of this average yearly turn-over of over a lakh of students could have succeeded up till now in finding employment, be it of the lowest kind. Here, surely, is an immense field offering almost infinite scope for the profitable employment of "placing" methods! India would do well to follow Japan's example in this sphere and make more organised and intense efforts to find employment for its growing army of the educated unemployed.

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Jayaprakash Narain Says His Resignation Is Due To Personal Matters

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 18.

Mr. Jaya Prakash Narain arrived at Allahabad 'en route' to Bombay. He is leaving this place to-night to attend the meeting of the All-India Congress Socialist Party at Bombay.

Asked about his resignation from the Working Committee Mr. Jaya Prakash Narain said that he did not want to discuss the matter in the press as his resignation was purely on ground of some personal matters. But in order to set at rest the wrong speculations in the Press, he would like to say that his resignation had no political significance and there was no question of other members of the Socialist Party in the Working Committee resigning from it.

Mr. Jaya Prakash further said that it was reasonable to expect the appointment of another Socialist in the vacant place created by his resignation. He would continue to remain in the Congress and would participate in all its activities and contest the elections such as to the A. I. C. C. Mr. Jaya Prakash stopped at Allahabad in order to meet some colleagues of his party here.—United Press.

Coronation Procession Route

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON: August 18.

The route of the Coronation Procession in May, 1937, as officially announced, shows that the drive to Westminster Abbey will be the longest one on record, covering twice as much the distance taken by King George, thus giving the enormous crowds, the expected ample opportunity to witness the pageant. The route has the advantage of not traversing any street twice, proceeds through the Mall, Trafalgar Square and Whitehall and returns through Victoria Embankment, St. James Street, Piccadilly Circus, Regent Street, Oxford Street, Marblearch Crossing and Hyde Park.

BRITISH NAVY FORGETS JUTLAND

BERLIN, Aug. 17.

"I am confident that this bell will ring in a period of still closer friendship between our two countries" affirmed Captain Bedford of the British Cruiser "Neptune" at an interesting function in Kiel in handing over the ship's bell of the former German Battleship "Hindenburg" to Admiral General Raeder.

For some years the bell hung in the British Battleship "Revenge". Captain Bedford explained that its return was a token of friendship uniting the two navies.

Admiral Raeder in reply thanked the British Admiralty on behalf of the German Navy.—Reuter.

Chetwode On Retired List

LONDON, Aug. 18.

It is officially announced that Admiral Sir George Chetwode has been placed on the retired list at his own request

Vice Admiral Sir Charles Forbes has consequently been promoted Admiral.—Reuter.

BR. MEDICAL AIR UNIT FOR SPAIN

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The first Medical Air Unit organised by Spanish Medical Aid Committee is leaving London for Spain at the week-end.

It will comprise four doctors, eight clinical assistants, six nurses and three administrative staff. It will carry sufficient equipment for two operating theatres.—Reuter.

FUTURE ROLE OF STUDENTS

Jinnah Advises Toleration As Best Aid To Unity Of Communities

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

"The only way and the sure way of building up your Nation is to make friends and to understand and tolerate each other because there is no doubt that the future burden of the onward march for the freedom of our Motherland will fall on you".

With these words Mr. M. A. Jinnah appealed to the Hindu and Muslim students of Bengal at a huge meeting of students assembled at Albert Hall this evening when an address of welcome was presented to Mr. Jinnah on behalf of the Muslim students of Bengal, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq presiding.

Referring to the solidarity of Muslims mentioned in the address Mr. Jinnah said:—

"We are aiming at the solidarity of Muslims not to quarrel with our sister community. We are trying to get the solidarity of Muslims in order to weed out the bad elements that exist in our midst. We want to produce independent, progressive and fearless men who will work sincerely for the country. When we have produced that, we mean to make as great a contribution to the freedom of our country as any other community.

"We have amongst us elements whose domination must cease. I want Muslims to organise themselves and Hindus also to do so and when you have produced the best men in these two communities, I assure you that the better minds of Hindus and Muslims will settle the communal differences".—United Press.

JINNAH ON INDO-BRITISH TRADE RELATIONS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

Mr. Jinnah met the members of the Muslim Chamber, discussed the proposed Indo-British Trade Agreement and reiterated his conviction that it was not to the interest of India to enter into agreement on the basis of the Ottawa Preferences.—A. P.

PARIKH DENIES WAGE-CUT IN AHMEDABAD MILLS

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 18.

"I have not put up any notice of wage cut", declares Mr. Chimanlal Parikh replying to Mahatma Gandhi's wire requesting him to withdraw the notices put up in his mills keeping Rs. 4 from the wages of weavers as deposit pending result of negotiations between the Millowners Association and Labour Association regarding the standardisation of wages.

Mr. Chimanlal Parikh adds: Standardisation of wages which were contemplated in the Delhi Settlement had not yet been settled ,meanwhile he could not continue paying the scale of wages which was much higher than the other mills. The textile industry was passing through bad times. Some mills would have closed down causing unemployment of workmen if the Labour Association had not co-operated with the mills of Ahmedabad.

Local mills were paying a 25 cent higher wages than the Bombay mills which they could not continue doing.—A.P.

18 MONTHS' JAIL FOR BREACH OF TRUST

NEW DELHI, Aug. 18.

Agreeing with the Jury's unanimous verdict of "guilty" Sardar Kartarsingh, Sessions Judge, today sentenced F. H. Wilson, M.B.E., Freeman of the City of London under section 406 I. P. C. (criminal breach of trust) to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default further 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The fine, if realised, was to be paid to Mr. Nuh, the complainant in the case. The accused was ordered to be placed in "A" class.

PROSECUTION CASE

The prosecution alleged that Wilson started a company in his own name and offered a job to Mr. Nuh on Rs. 80 per month on the condition that the accused made a security deposit of Rs. 4,200. The complainant paid the sum on 1st April, 1934, and got the appointment. Mr. Nuh left service in October of the same year and demanded back his security money but the accused failed to pay it despite repeated notices.

Bail application on behalf of accused was rejected by the Court. A. P.

A. I. T. U. C.'S ELECTION PLANS

Executive Committee's Nominations For Labour Seats

The Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress which met in Bombay on Monday afternoon met again on Tuesday both in the morning and at night and concluded its work.

Important decisions regarding the A. I. T. U. C.'s programme in the ensuing Bombay Assembly elections both in regard to the general constituencies and the special Labour constituencies were arrived at the meeting.

A decision to popularise the idea of direct representation of Labour in the Indian National Congress Committees, through meetings, demonstrations, etc., was taken.

A. I. T. U. C. CANDIDATES

The following persons were nominated to contest in the general constituencies:—

Bombay:—Mr. R. S. Nimbkar.

Khandesh:—Mr. D. L. Risbud.

For the special Labour constituencies the following persons were nominated:

Cawnpore:—Mr. Hari Har Nath Shastri.

Allahabad-Aligarh:—Mr. B. K. Mukherjee.

Sind:—Mr. Narayandas Becher.

The Provincial Trade Union Committees were empowered to nominate candidates in their constituencies.

A Committee consisting of Messrs. V. B. Karnik, V. D. Chitale and Harihar Nath Shastri was nominated to draft the Election Manifesto of the A. I. T. U. C. in pursuance of its programme It is understood, the draft will be ready in a few days.

The Executive Committee later went into the matter of the publication of the T. U. Congress Bulletin and decided to continue issuing the Bulletin which is now being issued as a supplement of the "Congress Socialist."

The work of forming new Provincial Trade Union Congress Committees to be expedited.

To ensure a greater contact of the A. I. T. U. C. with the Kisan Movement in general and to explore all avenues thereof a sub-committee was formed to negotiate with the All-India Kisan Congress.

LABOUR WEEK.

The Labour Week of the A.I.T.U.C. was fixed from 1st October.

The Unity question was then taken up and the old committee, which was elected to the Joint Labour Board (set up some time back) was authorised to carry on negotiations with the National Federation of Trade Unions.

The absentee members (Mr. Ruiker and others in jail) places were filled up by Mrs. Maniben Mulji and Mr. Bukhari. Messrs. Nimbker and Khedgikar are in the above Committee.

The Provincial Trade Union Committees were authorised to raise funds for the proposed electoral campaign.

Resolutions congratulating the Spanish workers on their brave fight against Fascism, condemning repression of the Labour movement in the Punjab and the N.-W. F. Province, and congratulating the workers in Beawar, Agra, Ambernath, etc., were later passed.

The meeting also decided to observe the 23rd of August as the All-India Anti-Retrenchment Day.

Rs. 5,000 Face Competition: CLOSING DATE 19th August

Entries Will Be Accepted At The "Chronicle" Office From 10 a.m. To 6-30 p.m. TO-DAY

Relief To Marooned Villagers Urgently Needed

Import Of Fodder Stressed To Save Cattle In Saran District

(From Our Correspondent)
PATNA, Aug 18.

Although water is now receding in District Saran the situation continues to be grave. The need of the hour is boats and more boats, both for the purposes of floating shops in order to reach supplies to the isolated population in the affected areas and to carry relief to numerous marooned villages where people are in terrible distress. If cattle are to be saved from the clutches of death, it is absolutely necessary that immedate steps be taken to import fodder from other parts of the province wherever available.

It is understood Mr. Tallents member, Executive Council, and Mr. Brett, Chief Secretary shortly will be visiting Chapra.

FLOOD RELIEF AGENCIES

Co-ordination: The Need Of The Hour

Mr. Gopinath Srivastava, Secretary, Lucknow Central Flood Relief Committee, has issued the following statement:—

"As more details reach us, in the course of the survey of the flooded tracts in Lucknow undertaken by the Central Committee, more grim becomes the picture of distress and suffering caused by the heavy rains and floods in the Goomti the distress is so widespread and the suffering is so intense. How inadequate can be the relief without a complete picture of the situation before one's eyes: I know that when a charitably disposed individual was distributing "puris" to a batch of flood-refugees who had a share of gram from a relief agency, other village folks, men, women and children, not far removed from the first place, had, had not even a morsel of food for twenty-four hours and more. Nothing is more needed than co-ordination between relief agencies and I am glad to state that practically all of them are working in co-ordination with the Central Committee. There are, however, some generous individuals who are rendering relief to people in flooded tracts. I would appeal to them to please work through the Central organisation. Who knows, but one in full possession of all facts, that, when people in one village may be without any shelter whatsoever a generous individual out of his generosity may like to have another village where people have some kind of "chappars", etc., supplied with corrugated iron sheetings. Such of the individuals or agencies as would like to do the work themselves, will kindly communicate with the Central Committee which will gladly intimate to them detailed information about comparative distress in different tracts and their immediate needs and requirements.

"As the Goomti water is receding, the sphere of our work is becoming still wider for actual relief will be most needed after the floods are gone. The relief we have so far been able to render is totally inadequate and insufficient. It may surprise many to know that, while a sympathetic Municipal Board has not been able to give sufficient relief to the people of Lucknow with their 15,000 rupees, in the district, where the distress is at least fifty times more, all non-official agencies combined, prior to the Central Committee, have not even been able to raise a couple of thousands. I, once again appeal to the public generously to contribute to the relief fund. I would particularly appeal to our businessmen, some of whom in Daliganj, Saadatganj and other places, have with them, I understand, substantial amount for charitable purposes under head of what is commonly called "dharmada khata". What better, more timely and more needed form of charity can there be, at present, than to help our flood-stricken brethren? And I hope business will contribute liberally from their "dharmada" funds.

Following is the list of donations received on the 12th inst:—

Mr. M. Lala, Gunge Nawab Park, Lucknow: Rs. 5, Mr. Mahesh Prasad Rtd. Deputy Collector, Lucknow: Rs. 5, Dr. A. V. Rao, Lucknow: Rs. 10, Raja Radha Raman, Pilibhit: Rs. 250, Rai Sahab Devi Sahai, Controller of Accounts, Barausi, C.I. Rs. 5, total Rs. 275.

MALARIA IN WAKE OF FLOOD

LUCKNOW, Aug. 17.

With the receding of floods malaria has broken out in epidemic form in the affected areas. The Director of Public Health, United Provinces interviewed, said that reports of outbreak of malaria had been received by him from the districts of Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar, Unao, Sitapur, Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bahraich and Bareilly.

Mr Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A., Secretary of the Provincial Flood Relief Committee, has returned to Lucknow after visiting Gorakhpur, Ballia, Benares and Jaunpur.

Interviewed Mr. Saxena said that he had nothing to add to the graphic account given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He made a pathetic appeal to the public to contribute lavishly to the Fund.

Mr. Saxena added:—

"I am shocked to see the attitude of the authorities in Ballia. While Rs. 700 is sanctioned by the Government for the relief of thousands of persons who are rendered homeless and need food and shelter, Rs. 6,000 raised from public subscription is being lavishly spent in building gates and other items in connection with the Governor's forthcoming visit. I am sure even the Governor if he is informed of the heart-rending situation of the people of Balia, will not tolerate such a state of affairs".—United Press.

DOHAD BHILS FACE STARVATION

S. O. S. Sent To Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

DOHAD, Aug. 18.

Mr. Kamala Shanker Pandya, President of Dohad-Jhalod Congress Committee wires from Dohad under to-day's date, stating that he has sent the following telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President:—

The Dohad-Jhalod area in Gujarat is completely famine stricken due to failure of crops. Complete drought prevails and starvation is facing Bhil peasants. Request day's visit to famine stricken area.

Starvation has begun and Bhils in hundreds are roaming about for work but get none.—A.P.

AID TO FLOOD VICTIMS

Mr. Devisdas Ghosh, Secretary, Shree Hindu Anath Ashram, Bombay, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

The Relief Procession organised by Shree Hindu Anath Ashram for collection of funds for the flood victims, the destitute villagers of the United Provinces and of Bihar and Assam as well, started collections on Sunday morning—starting from the Lamington Road and traversing Gamdevi, Gandhi Road off Gowalia Tank, and terminated at the Ashram's quarters at 12 noon.

In the evening the localities of Vithalwadi, Parsi Gulli and Barbhai Mohalla were also visited. The total of the first day's collections amount to two cart-load of (worn) clothes and Rs. 169 in cash.

The next procession will be taken out on Tuesday.

PT. MALAVIYA'S APPEAL

U. P. Flood Sufferers Need Immediate Help

(From Our Correspondent.)
BENARES, Aug. 17.

Pt. Malaviyaji has issued the following appeal for food, fodder and clothing:—

The public by this time are well aware of the havoc which the floods have done in several districts of the United Provinces as also Bihar. Tales of suffering caused by floods which have been published in the newspapers are truly heart-rending. Hundreds of thousands of people are undergoing suffering. Thousands become homeless and the sorest need is shelter, food and clothing. Suffering to which cows and cattle are exposed is distressing to think of. Both in the interest of humanity and economic interest of the country it is imperatively necessary that they should be saved by timely and adequate help. The full extent of suffering is not yet known. It is widespread and acute. In view of the extensiveness of the area of devastation, a great deal is required to be done. I appeal to Government to render help much more liberally than they have yet done. I appeal to the general public also to help their fellowmen generously to combat the calamity which have befallen them. Everyone should contribute his mite to the collection to be made.

APPEAL TO GOVT.

The most pressing immediate needs are food, fodder, clothing and materials for building huts. I appeal to everyman to contribute at least one day's income for sufferers. I appeal to compassionate people to subscribe for fodder for thousands of starving cows and cattle. I appeal to mill-owners, cloth merchants and other citizens to contribute their quota of cloth for those whose belongings have been washed away by the floods. I appeal to Government and zamindars liberally to supply building materials for rebuilding huts.

WHERE TO SEND HELP.

Whatever of money, grains, clothes and other useful articles can be spared ought to be transmitted early as possible. For Gorakhpur district relief should be sent to Gita Press, Gorakhpur, which has done splendid relief work. For Ballia District relief should be sent to the Secretary, Central Relief Committee, Ballia. In other places to Secretaries, Flood Relief Committees where they are formed and working. Contribution for fodder for cows and other cattle should be remitted to Baba Raghavdas Gita Press, Gorakhpur, who is organising supply of fodder in Gorakhpur Division.

Temporary Suspension Of Bikaner-Kolayatji Line

BIKANER: August 18.

The running of train between Bikaner and Sri Kolayatji will be suspended from to-day on engineering account. The probable duration of closure will be three days. —A.P.

FLOOD HAVOC IN U. P.

Pandit Malaviya's Appeal

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya wires from Benares to the Bombay Humanitarian League as under:—

"Owing to the devastation caused by floods, cows and other cattle are exposed to intense suffering in Gorakhpur, Basti, Azamgarh, Ballia and other places. The necessity for the supply of fodder is very pressing. I appeal to all 'dayavant' people to contribute their mite for providing fodder. Money and material should be sent to the Secretary Central Flood Relief Committee, Ballia, for that district and to Gita Press, Gorakhpur for other places, and intimation should be given to me of the fact."

The President, Bombay Humanitarian League has already issued appeals for funds. Philanthropists are requested to send their donations soon to the Bombay Humanitarian League, 149 Shroff Bazaar, Bombay 2.

A view of Faizpur where the Congress Session will be held in ensuing December. Photo shows Mr. Deshpande, Secretary of the Maharashtra P. C. C. on the site.

Ensuring drinking water for Congress delegates, pumping old water out of the wells at Faizpur.

Raising water for sugar-cane fields. The Reception Committee has taken on lease these fields for cultivation of valuable crops.

RECIPROCITY IN RECOGNITION OF MEDICAL DEGREES

Indian Council Forms Relations With Other Countries

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

The Executive Committee of the Indian Medical Council which met on August 13 concluded their business yesterday.

It is understood one of the main items discussed related to the taking of steps to find reciprocity in the matter of recognition of medical degrees between the Medical Council of India and other countries such as East Africa, South Africa, Canada Australia, New Zealand, Italy, Japan, Fiji, Ceylon, Portuguese India Pondichery, etc.

Various items affecting medical education were also examined. It may be recalled that the General Medical Council have been trying to revise the medical curriculum in England and for that purpose a conference was held last October of different licensing bodies.

Following the decisions of that conference, (there is now a proposal to revise the course of medical education in India also, so as to suit modern development in medicines, surgery, etc. Nutrition and dietetics are some of the new subjects suggested to be introduced in the curriculum.—United Press.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya who spoke at the Rotary Club on "The Three Mandates" yesterday.

HOUSE TAX BY INSTALMENTS

Andheri-Parle Municipal Decision

(From Our Correspondent.)
ANDHERI, Monday.

The question of continuing the practice of recovering the House-Tax by instalments was debated at some length at the special general meeting of the Andheri-Parle Municipality held on Sunday morning.

It will be recalled that the Government auditor in his letter recently received, questioned the authority of the Municipality in granting instalments to ratepayers although the Municipal Act and the Rules made thereunder did not contemplate such a step. Several members pointed out that the ruling of the auditor was wrong inasmuch as the Act did not prevent the Municipality from granting this concession and this practice had been followed for the last four years with beneficial results.

Mr. Desai, thereupon moved that the concession be continued on condition that the whole amount of the House-Tax be paid on or before the 15th of December failing, which the Municipality should proceed to recover the tax by coercive measures provided under the Act. Mr. Peeradina moved an amendment that in view of the Auditor's remarks, legal opinion be obtained on the question and in the meantime continue the concession of granting instalments as before. The amendment was defeated and Mr. Desai's resolution was carried by a majority.

The report of the special committee appointed to go into the question of primary education in the Municipal district was also considered and it was resolved to contribute the usual Municipal share towards the cost of primary education up to the vernacular IV standard. This will necessitate the closing of the English classes for which no grant has been sanctioned by the Municipality.

"NO CONFIDENCE" AGAINST MAYOR

KARACHI, Aug. 18.

In the Karachi Corporation this evening the motion of "no confidence" supported by 16 councillors, against the Mayor Khan Bahadur Mama, after two hours' discussion was defeated by 35 votes to 8.

The sponsors of the motion held that the Mayor did not allow them the right to speak, in contravention of the Constitution, on the meeting of July 21, while those opposing the motion maintained that the Mayor acted constitutionally.

At the outset the deputy Mayor who presided ineffectually requested the movers to withdraw the motion and to keep up the dignity of the House.—A. P.

Instrument Of Accession

TEXT OF PROVISIONAL DRAFT BEING CIRCULATED TO INDIAN STATES

A Press Communique of the India Government (Foreign and Political Department) issued on August 15 states:—

A provisional draft Instrument of Accession was published in Command Paper No. 4843. It has since been revised in light of Government of India Act, 1935 and of various criticisms upon it. The revised form reproduced below is being circulated to Indian States individually with a view to early discussion with Rulers.

Instrument of Accession of——
(Insert full name and title)

Whereas proposals for the establishment of a Federation of India comprising such Indian States as may accede thereto and the Provinces of British India constituted as autonomous Provinces have been discussed between representatives of His Majesty's Government, of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, of British India and of the Rulers of the Indian States.

And whereas those proposals contemplated that the Federation of India should be constituted by an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom and by the accession of Indian States.

And whereas provision for the constitution of a Federation of India has now been made in the Government of India Act, 1935, but it is by that Act provided that the Federation shall not be established until such date as His Majesty may by Proclamation declare and such declaration cannot be made until the requisite number of Indian States have acceded to the Federation.

And whereas the said Act cannot apply to any of my territories save by virtue of my consent and concurrence signified by my accession to the Federation

Now therefore

I—— (insert full name and title)

(Ruler of.....) (insert name of State)

In the exercise of my sovereignty in and over my State

For the purpose of co-operating in the furtherance of the interests and welfare of India by uniting in a Federation under the Crown by the name of the Federation of India with the Provinces called Governors' Provinces and with the Provinces called Chief Commissioners' Provinces and with the Rulers of other Indian States,

Do hereby execute this my Instrument of Accession and

1. I hereby declare that subject to His Majesty's acceptance of this Instrument, I accede to the Federation of India as established under the Government of India Act, 1935, (hereinafter referred to as 'the Act') with the intent that His Majesty the King, the Governor-General of India, the Federal Legislature, the Federal Court and any other Federal authority established for the purposes of the Federation shall, by virtue of this my Instrument of Accession, but subject always to the terms thereof, and for the purposes only of the Federation, exercise in relation of the State of.....(hereinafter referred to as "this State") such functions as may be vested in them by or under the Act.

2. I hereby assume the obligation of ensuring that due effect is given to the provisions of the Act within this State so far as they are applicable therein by virtue of this my Instrument of Accession.

3. I accept the matters specified in the First Schedule hereto as the matters with respect to which the Federal Legislature may make laws for this State, and in this Instrument and in the said First Schedule I specify the limitations to which the power of the Federal Legislature to make laws for this State, and the exercise of the executive authority of the Federation in this State, are respectively to be subject.

Where under the First Schedule hereto the power of the Federal Legislature to make laws for this State with respect to any matter specified in that Schedule is subject to a limitation, the executive authority of the Federation shall not be exercisable in this State with respect to that matter otherwise than in accordance with and subject to that limitation.

4. The particulars to enable due effect to be given to the provisions of Sections 147 and 149 of the Act are set forth in the Second Schedule hereto.

5. References in this Instrument to laws of the Federal Legislature include references to Ordinances promulgated, Acts enacted and laws made by the Governor-General of India under Section 42 to 45 of the Act inclusive.

6. Nothing in this Instrument affects the continuance of my sovereignty in and over this State or, save as provided by this Instrument or by any law of the Federal Legislature made in accordance with the terms thereof, the exercise of any of my powers, authority and rights in and over this State.

7. Nothing in this Instrument shall be construed as authorising Parliament to legislate for or exercise jurisdiction over this State or its Ruler in any respect.

Provided that the accession of this State to the Federation shall not be affected by any amendment of the provisions of the Act mentioned in the Second Schedule thereto, and the references in this Instrument to the Act shall be construed as references to the Act as amended by any such amendment; but no such amendment shall, unless it is accepted by the Ruler of this State in any Instrument supplementary to this Instrument, extend the functions which, by virtue of this Instrument, are exercisable by His Majesty or any Federal authority in relation to this State

8. The Schedules herto annexed shall form an integral part of this Instrument.

9. This Instrument shall be binding on me as from the date on which His Majesty signifies his acceptance thereof, provided that if the Federation of India is not established before the..... day of.....Nineteen hundred and....., this Instrument shall, on that day, become null and void for all purposes whatsoever.

10. I hereby declare that I execute this Instrument for myself, my heirs and successors, and that accordingly any reference in this Instrument to me or to the Ruler of this State is to be construed as including a reference to my heirs and successors.

This Instrument of Accession (then follows the attestation to be drawn with all due formality appropriate to the declaration of a Ruler).

Additional Paragraphs for Insertion in Proper Cases.

A. Whereas I am desirous that functions in relation to the administration in this State of laws of the Federal Legislature which apply therein shall be exercised by the Ruler of this State and his officers and the terms of an agreement in that behalf have been mutually agreed between me and, the Governor-General of India and are set out in the Schedule hereto:

Now therefore I hereby declare that I accede to the Federation with the assurance that the said agreement will be executed and the said agreement when executed shall be deemed to form part of this Instrument and shall be construed and have effect accordingly.

B. The provisions contained in Part VI of the Act with respect to interference with water supplies, being Sections 130 to 133 thereof inclusive, are not to apply in relation to this State.

C. Whereas notice has been given to me of His Majesty's intention to declare in signifying his acceptance of this my Instrument of Accession that the following areas

are areas to which it is expedient that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 294 of the Act should apply:

Now therefore I hereby declare that this Instrument is conditional upon His Majesty making such a declaration.

"NO CONFIDENCE IN FOREST MINISTER

RANGOON, Aug. 18.

In the Burma Council the "no-confidence" motion against the Forest Minister which was moved by U Kya Din (ex-Education Minister) instead of by U Mya was lost by 42 votes to 34. The European Group and a few Indians remained neutral.

The mover detailing parliamentary and constitutional practices, asserted that the House had already expressed 'no-confidence' against the Minister by rejecting his Opium Smoking Bill. He alleged that on previous occasions when the Minister was asked to lay down his policy, he indulged in personal attacks against some members.

The mover was supported by five Burmese speakers while two members of the Forest Minister's Party vehemently opposed the motion and pointed out that constitutional practices were not followed on earlier occasions.

Mr. C. G. Wodehouse on behalf of the European Group wanted a clear declaration of the exact meaning of the policy of subvention to local industries from the Minister, who replying explained that he had no policy and that he was following precedents in the light of the proposals of the Industrial Finance Committee as recommended by the "ad hoc" committees.—A.P.

Mainly About Motion Pictures

Kumari Gohar in "Prabhu-ka-Pyara" at the West-End (Ranjit).

Question Of The Week

Can Indian Women Stars Ever Run In A Crisis?

"SAED-E-HAVAS"

Sohrab's Screen Triumph

The Minerva Film Co.'s great picture "Saed-e-havas" was opened last Friday by His Excellency Abdul Rahman, the Afghan Consul in presence of a packed audience. He spoke in enlogistic terms about the greatness of this picture. The picture is a marvellous achievement of the stage drama "Saed-e-Havas," an adaptation from Shakespeare's Immortal drama "King John." Sorab Modi, who holds an unique position among Indian Artistes, has handled this picture very creditably and he himself played a role spendidly. Anjim, the popular sportsman of the Frontier Province played the hero's role excellently. The charming Shama's role is really admirable and very touching. The brilliant child star Chandrakumar gives a fine piece of emotional acting in the character of the Prince. Mr. Sorab splendidly protrays the character role in the picture. It is a Sorab's picture. His acting is admirable throughout. We have an additional entertainment in this picture in the brilliant "Leopard" Dance and the wonderful Kathakali Dance, both increase the beauty of the picture. The songs are very delightful and heart-rending with best musical effects. The back-ground music is touching and very entertaining. The scenery though played on a stage appeared very grand and natural. The sound recording and photography is marvellous and perfect in every respect. Minerva Film Co. is to be congratulated on their commendable venture for combining together

(Continued on Page 3.)

"Amar Jyoti" at the Krishna featuring Kumari Shanta Apte.

"Saed-e-Havas" at the Minerva.

"ACHHUT KANYA"

Fifth Week At Roxy

One of the most striking features of 'Achhut Kanya', the excellent Bombay Talkies film, that is now in its fifth week at Roxy, is the delightful acting of Ashok Kumar. This young man who crashed into stardom with his fine work in 'Jeevan Naiya' has proved his merits. Smart, restrained and with a delightful face, he mix an ideal leading man to play opposite Devika Rani. His role in Achhut Kanya' is particularly a difficult one. As the Brahmin boy, in love with a Harijan girl, who finds the barrier of caste standing between him and his happiness, and whose love is sacrificed at the altar of tradition and society, he had to interpret conflicting emotions and intensely dramatic situations. Starting from the carefree and gay life of youth, he had to 'grow up' into a serious young man smarting under the blow that a cruel fate has dealt him. But he has done it and done it well. The way in which he uttered that one single-sentence soliloquy, 'Oh, God, why didn't you make me a Harijan?', expressed, as it were, the whole purpose and poignant meaning of the story.

And, then, as a singer, too, he has acquitted himself very creditably, indeed. His gay duet with Devika Rani is perhaps the most delightful and enjoyable moment of the film while his song while making the roof of his hut reaches heights of pathos and evokes a sympathetic response from the most unfeeling hearts.

"DR. SAMSI"

"Dr. Samsi," their Malayan Picture, starring the Royal Balinese Dancers is complete and the preliminary arrangements are being made for its trip to Java. Mr. C. R. Ghosh, their studio manager will sail probably in the last week of the current month or the first week of September

"SULTANA CHANDBIBI"

2nd Week At The Globe

When there ruled great Mogul Emperor Akbar there were chaos in Deccan because there was licentious Sultan on the throne of Ahmednagar, Akbar wanted to add Ahmednagar to his great domain and he looking to the conditions at Ahmednagar contrived a scheme to capture Ahmednagar. But there was a brave queen Chandbibi—the queen of Deccan who fully understood Akbar's step and she in order to preserve the freedom of her country opposed Akbar's big scheme.

Though she was merely a woman, she fought like an amazon in order to save her country from the invaders. By going through heart appealing and other terrible simatious Chandbibi won her nations' freedom.

All these thrilling historical incidents are cleverly woven into a breath-taking historical epic "Sultana Chandbibi" produced by Ajeet Movietone to the picture now running at the Globe Talkies for the 2nd week.

There are stars like Sharifa, A. R. Kabuli, Kamalabai, Shukuntala, Sadikali and Sherali. You can see this historical picture at the Globe.

'Cockeyed Cavaliers' at Pathe

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT PATHE

Wheeler and Woolsey in one of their best comedies 'Cockeyed Cavaliers' will be shown from tonight at Pathe. This film is full of gay wit and humour, a lot of girls and tuneful music. It will be shown for three days only.

"AMAR-JYOTI" STAYS

Record Crowds At Krishna

Prabhat's great picture 'Amar-Joyti" which was released seven weeks ago in this city, is going stronger and stronger from day to day. This unique picture is being patronized by every nationality. Eager patrons come to witness "Amar-Jyoti" even from far off places such as Karjat on G. I. P. Rly. and Palgarh on B. B. & C. I. Rly. People who once see this picture, make a point to see it once again. In several cases, people have seen the picture even on three or four occasions. Such is the magnetic power of "Amar-Jyoti" which has come to stay in Bombay. In spite of new pictures being released in other theatres. The name of "Amar-Jyoti" is in everybody's lips. Even a child utters, 'Baba!' "Amar-Jyoti"—show me again. This ideal spectacular romance of rare type, like of which is to be seen for the first time in this country, is still drawing record crowds, as it drew on the opening week. "Amar-Jyoti" is Shantaram's picture. He has immortalised the name of Prabhat by the production of "Amar-Jyoti". He has certainly made it a "Talk of the Day". The story is from ancient Indian History. Set in the period, ages ago in the days when piracy was prevalent. Indian Women's valour stalked the hand of Hindusthan, depicting the fate of helpless woman who was illtreated by her husband, and could not get justice even from the Queen and her Prime Minister. But this woman avenges in the right way, the wrong done to her and swears to get redress to the oppressed sex and to liberate the women from the grips of men taking it as a common cause There is, in the picture, art and such wealth of beauty and ancient splendour, as well as glory of the past, as to induce every nationality to witness the picture and make it a thing of their great admiration. The plot is a thrilling one, packed with excitement and lightened with delightful romance. The photography is splendid beyond description and sound recording is remarkable. The music is truly marvellous, a great achievement in itself, for it is no exaggeration to say that nothing like it, has ever been heard from the Indian screen yet. Admirably, recorded and written with inspiration it provides a unique atmosphere for the story changing with every mood and phase of the plot. Durgabai did her part splendidly and her role is well-cast. Her acting is admirable throughout. But Shanta Apte carries the picture by her vivid personality, wonderful singing and naturalness of her acting. Shanta Apte placed herself indisputably in the first rank of cine artistes in India the young Vasanti, who has stirred this country in Prabhat's "Mahatma". acts with inspired ability and sings most beautifully, supporting roles are well-played by Chandramohan, Narayan Kale and Baburao Nandrekar. "Amar-Jyoti" is indeed a very great Indian Picture and is certainly a screen-master-piece. This picture ought not to be missed by any one in this great city.

LOVE CONQUERS ART

"Jivan-Lata" At The Imperial

(By Our Dramatic Critic)

The story of 'Jivan-Lata' is wound around a subject that has still received insufficient attention from the screen as a social commentator. Social and in many ways, intellectual conditions in India do not by any chance offer a congenial atmosphere to dance-artistes. 'Lata', the daughter of 'Sir Rashnikant takes to dancing as a serious vocation. She earns both name and fame as the leading exponent of that art. 'Devki', whose protege she happens to be, is, however, the wrong person who, naturally, takes the wrong view of Lata's devotion to art. But she cannot escape her clutches. There is no obvious incentive to. Love for 'Jivan' provides that incentive And, it would appear that love conquers the heroine's devotion to art. A bolder and more logical treatment of the theme would perhaps, have rendered the theme more intensely dramatic.

Sjt. Motilal as 'Jivan', the care-free lawyer and the son of a prosperous attorney, plays the frustrated and injured hero with appreciable skill. Particularly, the dialogue of the final posting of the orthodox father and son reveals him in determined purportive action.

Kumari Sabita Devi, the dance-artiste 'Lata' is the centre of obviously interminable complications. She disentangles them with unhustled acting. And rises to dramatic heights. particularly where she substitutes her voice for the recorded song meant to distract 'Jivan.'

If the films could have been rid of the superfluities, it would have revealed first-rate material.

'Jivan-Lata' has lengths of super-imposed footage of London Theatre-land. It is one of the interesting features of the film.

Kumari Sabita Devi in Jivan Lata at the Imperial

"Achhut Kanya" starring Devika Rani and Ashok Kumar at the Roxy.

"TUKARAM"

The negative of Tukaram is in the joining room. A few finishing touches here and there and the picture will be ready for release. Messrs. V. Damle and Fatelal have spared no pains in making their first talkie a specimen of fine art. An admirable attempt has been made to create a realistic, delighting, rural atmosphere.

Mr. Vishnupant Pagnis has interpreted his role of Tukaram so skilfully that one feels as if one is moving in an inspiring spiritual atmosphere. Among others "Gori" has done her best as the haughty yet sincere and loving wife of Tukaram. The role of a plagiarist poet who was opposed to Tukaram played by Mr. Bhagwat offers a typical interesting feature. The preparations for the new picture are going on. Huge sets are under construction in the studio. Mr. K Narayan Kale is busy with the rehearsals of his picture. Master Krishna-

(Continued on Page 3.)

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES

PRABHAT STUDIOS

PRABHAT'S NEW JOURNAL: It will be a news of joy to all picture goers, exhibitors, and cine-technicians that Prabhat is going to start a monthly organ of its own having the same name (Prabhat). The first issue of the same will be out by the 1st of October 1936. The journal is expected to give full scope to the expressions of spectators, all the exhibitors, as well as cine-technicians. It is intended to be a guide to common spectators in the direction of the appreciation of motion pictures, a means to the Indian exhibitors to present their difficulties and to discuss the further possibilities of the progress of the industry. It will also serve as a common ground for the exchange of different views and ideas of the critics and cine-technicians. In short it will be a publication having a wider outlook devoted to the cause of progress of the cine industry in general and of Prabhat in particular.

"Savkari Pash" at the Majestic.

Governor Pleads For Mutual Understanding

Pleased With Rise In Import Of Indian Cotton Into U. K.

A plea for mutual understanding in negotiating trade pacts with foreign countries, was made by the Governor of Bombay in his speech at the annual general meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee this morning.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, who welcomed His Excellency and the new members, reviewed the work of the Committee and outlined the various useful activities of the Committee in its efforts to improve cotton in India.

Sir Robert Bell, after complimenting the Committee on its valuable service, said that Government were prepared to introduce any new legislation for cotton improvement if it was backed by strong public opinion.

Referring to the trade relations between India and the United Kingdom, Sir Robert said that the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee was striving to adjust these relations on a basis of mutual advantage.

Governor's Speech

The Governor in the course of his speech said:—

Cotton is the most important crop in many mofussil districts, and occupies a very important place in the trade and industry of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur, the three biggest towns in the Presidency. The cultivator, the broker, the millowner and the merchant are all directly interested and many others indirectly.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee serves a most useful purpose as a clearing house for information and for the co-ordination of the various and frequently conflicting demands of the many interests dealing with cotton. By its statistical work the Committee has collected information and established facts which are a firm basis for future action. By research and experiment it has not only demonstrated the full possibilities of existing varieties but has developed new varieties to meet the requirements of the market to the extent which the conditions of soil and climate make possible.

Scope For Govt. Action

There is of course plenty of scope for action by Government both on the administrative side in assisting and advising cotton growers, and by legislation. Legislation requires, however, not only to be based on the fullest possible information but, if it is to be effective, to be backed by intelligent public opinion. It would be of little use for Government to prohibit by law the importation of poor types of cotton into certain areas or the mixing of good and bad cotton unless, as a consequence of the advantages of restrictions having been convincingly proved, there was a strong body of opinion in favour of their imposition.

Government have, in fact, not been backward in introducing legislation where opinion in its favour has been sufficiently strong. Lord Brabourne informed you last year that, by passing a resolution in favour of legislation on the lines of the Bombay Cotton Control Act, you had made it possible for Government to introduce legislation. The bill was introduced accordingly and passed in 1935. But this Act the cultivation of Goghari cotton has been prohibited in the 'South Surat' protected zone, and mixing with the high grade 1027 A.L.F., cotton will be prevented.

Drastic Legislation

What is particularly important is that the high reputation of this latter cotton will be maintained. Its price will correspond with that reputation. This somewhat drastic legislation has been accepted without demur by the cotton growers and I attribute this result to the propaganda by Government and the Committee in favour of this action and to Government's policy of waiting until the Committee had given its emphatic approval to such legislation before they moved the Legislative Council to pass the bill.

The other piece of legislation, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Bombay Amendment) Act was passed only this year and so far has only been applied to Sind. This Act is intended to prevent various malpractices such as the watering of cotton and mixing of varieties. Careful enquiries are being made to find out to what areas it would be useful to apply the Act in the Presidency and action will be taken when definite conclusions have been reached.

More Laws

I am aware gentlemen that you would like further legislation to be undertaken, particularly to secure the carrying out of the scheme for the eradication of boll worm in Gujarat. Government have already informed you that they wish to observe the results of propaganda and of the Cotton Control Act first before initiating further legislation and, in my opinion, this cautious attitude is justified. The introduction of a bill to effect this purpose will be more opportune when public opinion has had time to assimilate the proposals.

Sir Robert Bell, the Ag. Governor, with Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Chairman of the I. C. C. C.

I am glad to see that the Committee has appreciated the good work done by the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee in encouraging the use of Indian cotton in English mills. The prosperity of growers necessarily depends very largely on the overseas market and it is no small matter that the import of Indian cotton into the United Kingdom has risen from roughly 230,000 bales in 1932-33 to about 390,000 bales in 1934-35. This is of direct benefit to the Indian cultivator and therefore to the country as a whole.

Trade Relations

The work of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee is an effort on one side to enlist certain trade relations between India and the United Kingdom on a basis of mutual advantage. The restriction of international trade by tariffs and other factors has in many countries required to be adjusted by negotiated agreements. India, as a primary producer requiring an export market for its raw cotton, has to consider the reconciliation of conflicting interests in order to trade elsewhere in that commodity.

The success of such adjustments of foreign trade must rest on mutual understanding. Your Committee can safeguard the interests of the cotton growers by assisting in clarifying the issues and in reaching a fair and sound settlement.

Power Of Propaganda

Through its propaganda agency your Committee with the immense authority of its store of knowledge and experience wields a great power for the improvement of the cultivation and trade of this Presidency. Bombay is above all the cotton province of India and any improvement in production, marketing or export will benefit a very large section of the population. The difficulty in the way of improvement is very largely that of convincing growers and traders of the resultant benefits. The cultivator is naturally conservative; it is indeed hardly reasonable to expect him to display much individual originality and initiative. Demonstration and propaganda are necessary to convince him that it pays in the long run to spend more on better seed, to root up old cotton stumps and to keep cotton free from admixture of inferior kinds and of dirt and rubbish.

Value Of Good Name

The Committee is admirably equipped for this purpose and has already done much by bringing home directly to the guilty party any departure from the specified standard of quality in cotton bales. The effect of delivering supplies below sample is bad under any conditions but is necessarily far worse in foreign trade where the establishment of a good name and the winning of the confidence of the buyer is of the first importance. I hope the Committee will continue to regard failure to maintain a uniform standard of quality as equivalent to a breach of commercial good faith.

ACTIVITIES OF COMMITTEE REVIEWED

Sir Purshotamdas Sees End Of Depression

Speaking at the annual general meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee this morning, the Vice-President, Sir, Purshottamdas Thakurdas, said:

"In the absence of the President, Sir Bryce Burt, who owing to pressing duties at headquarters, is prevented from being here to-day, it is my privilege to render to Your Excellency on behalf of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, a cordial welcome to this meeting and express our sincere appreciation of this proof of Your Excellency's interest in our work.

"Since we meet last there has been a change in the head of the Government of India. In His Excellency Lord Linlithgow we welcome a Viceroy who looks upon active assistance to the agriculturist of India as his foremost duty, which he is bent upon performing with all the zeal, keenness and thoroughness of which His Excellency is known to be capable. Broadcast appeals to the people at large and special circular letters to Provincial Governors to co-operate with His Excellency in this work were issued soon after His Excellency arrived in India. This assures us of His Excellency's continued interest in our work.

"That the work of uplift of our agriculturist is most necessary in the programme of nation-building activity can hardly be doubted. It is not only complicated but in existing circumstances it would require unflinching patience and perseverance. These qualities are some of the fortes of His Excellency's many qualifications for the august position he occupies.

Committee's Activities

"As usual, the monsoon meeting of the Committee has been marked for stock-taking in the matter of the schemes financed by it. Those of you who have been members of this Committee in its earlier years and are acquainted with its early history will realise from the agenda before you how much the Committee has extended its activities in the period, and how, as though through a process of natural evolution, development has taken place.

"In the matter of its schemes, for instance, breeding schemes have given rise to seed distribution and extension schemes; survey schemes have resulted in the selection of some new strains which later, after further improvement and comparative tests, will have found their outlet in seed distribution and extension schemes. A similar process operates in the case of mycological schemes when new strains found resistant to certain disease emerge into seed distribution and extension schemes.

"From entomological schemes too have sprung clan-up propaganda schemes and schemes for popularising a cheap and simple implement for the uprooting of cotton stubbles. Thus steadily and surely are the activities of the Committee forging their way into the agricultural economy of the country. There is no finality in agricultural improvement in any country of the world and this is particularly true of cotton improvement in India.

"Besides the usual reports on research and other schemes, several other items of importance figure on the agenda of this meeting, but I can do no more than make a brief passing reference to some of them only.

Welcome Legislation

"It will be a source of satisfaction for us all to know that, since we last met, one of the first pieces of legislation advocated by the Committee from its very first meeting, viz., legislation for the lincensing of ginning and pressing factories, has at last found a place in the statute book of two Local Governments, Bombay and the Central Provinces. The pride of place for this achievement goes to Bombay, and I have no doubt, gentlemen, that the greatest gratification for it would be His Excellency Sir Robert Bell, who, as member in charge of the Bill successfully piloted it through the various stages in the Bombay Council..

"It is a matter of regret, however, that although the Bombay Act has been made applicable to Sind in the first instance, delay in the framing of the rules has prevented the Government of Sind from issuing the necessary notification bringing the Act into operation in the current revenue year. We may however, entertain the hope that there will be no cause for further delay.

"The Central Provinces Bill became law less than a month ago and if the benefits of this legislation are not to be lost, it is for us to urge at this meeting that the Act should be put into operation with the least possible delay.

Punjab Problem

"The third province to take up the lead is the Punjab and you will see from the papers before you that the Punjab Provincial Cotton Committee have suggested that in order to get over the difficulty occasioned by the peculiar nature of the problem of mixing Punjab-American cotton with 'desi' a problem that has received our earnest attention at several meetings, mixing should be permitted provided bales so mixed are marked prominently with particulars of the mixture. I have little doubt that the practicability or otherwise of this suggestion will receive your serious consideration.

"The Second Annual Report of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee shows continuation of the useful and enthusiastic work started by that Committee under the able guidance of Sir Richard Jackson.

Trade With Japan

"Negotiations are in progress at present between representatives of the Government of India and of the Government of Japan in connection with the continuation or modification of the existing trade agreements between the two countries. This Committee is represented amongst the group of non-official advisers to the Government of India by two of its agricultural representatives who have been instructed on lines similar to those approved of by you three years ago. Let us hope that the negotiations will come to a speedy conclusion to the satisfaction of both countries.

"The United Provinces Cotton Pest Control Bill which is before you may also rightly be regarded as one of the Committee's achievements as it represents the outcome of one of the research schemes financed by the Committee in the United Provinces. It is hoped that when this Bill becomes law the cultivators within the sphere of its operation will reap the higher profits which the investigation has shown to be possible as the result of the heat treatment of seed which destroys the pink boll-worm larvae.

"The Report of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee and proceedings of the Local Sub-Committee which are before you need little recommendation from me. I have only to draw your attention to para 3 of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee's Report which shows how the estimates our resources made in 1934 are being maintained.

End Of Depression?

"We now appear to emerge from the period of depression extending over a period of years when the cotton grower in the world was faced with the danger of a break in prices of cotton and consequent increased hardship to him. The large surplus which was at one time on the hand of the Government in the United States of America appears now to be capable of being comfortably handled by that Government so that no untoward effect of disposal of it may be perceived on the cotton market of the world. This is an achievement on which one may congratulate the cotton grower at large and it remains for me to hope that we have now definitely turned the corner and are in sight of more stable prices and something approaching, if not prosperity, at least reasonable return to the producer of cotton."

Motion Picture Society Offers Help In Training Students

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Under the auspices of the Motion Picture Society of India a show of educational films was arranged this afternoon at the Regal, when the following films produced by Messrs. Gaumont British Instructional Ltd., were exhibited.

(1) Cathode Ray Oscillograph. (2) Thistle, (3) Sea Urchin, (4) Blow-fly.

This show was specially arranged for the fellows of the University, members of the Municipal Corporation, local members of the Bombay Legislative Council and the Central Legislature, teaching staff of the local colleges, members of the Motion Picture Society of India and others interested in educational films.

Value Of Cinema

After thanking the guests of the afternoon, Sir Phiroze Sethana, President of the Society, referred to a recent Papal communication in which His Holiness of Rome referred to the value of the cinema in very complementary terms.

Sir Phiroze then said:

"I would emphasise the importance of the films as a most powerful factor in educating the people of any country since it is an admitted fact that the appeal through the eye is infinitely stronger than an appeal through any other of the human senses. This is more so in a country like India where the percentage of literacy is still very low, the language difficulty very great and therefore the film is an invaluable means of raising the standard of thought, of knowledge and of life as a whole.

"All the progressive governments in the West and also in the Far East because they have learnt since the Great War that the film offers unequalled opportunities for educative and propaganda purposes they are now keenly interested in pushing the development of the film industry by every means in their power."

Sir Phiroze then referred to situation in India and deplored the apathy of the Bombay University Senate towards this question as it had done nothing to put into practice the proposal of an educationist requesting the University to have a library of educational films for circulating among the educational institutions of the Presidency.

Offer Of Co-operation

Continuing he said:—

"On behalf of the Motion Picture Society of India representing the entire film industry of the country, I offer our active co-operation in guiding Government departments and Universities in any proposed scheme for the use of the film and imparting a training to students in cinematography. The Journal of the Motion Picture Society of India has been doing good work by regularly publishing articles dealing with not only the general and technical side of the motion picture industry but also the pedagogic side of the film in all its aspects.

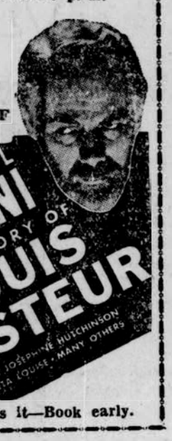
"On behalf of the Society I once again offer our help in arranging short courses in the pedagogic side of films as well as the technical problems connected with the use of films and handling of the apparatus, as is done in some of the Western countries."

RIGHT OF FISHING IN POWAI LAKE

The Improvements Committee on Tuesday resolved to sell the right of fishing in the Powai Lake for a period of three years only by public advertisement.

This was in connection with the application of Mr. J. G. Ridland and two other European gentlemen who on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Angling Association applied for a lease of fishing right for ten years.

ROXY
New Queen's Road
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
BOMBAY TALKIES'
ACHHUT KANYA
Starring
DEVIKA RANI
ASHOK KUMAR
5TH WEEK

OPERA HOUSE
LAST THREE DAYS
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
2nd Record Week!
THE MOST DRAMATIC PICTURE OF THE YEAR


Don't miss it—Book early.

SAT. NEXT—OPERA HOUSE

Stars of Hollywood, Harlem and Broadway merged by Warner Bros. in a celebrity-packed song show starring
AL JOLSON
THE SINGING KID
With SYBIL JASON · YACHT CLUB BOYS
CAB CALLOWAY & Band · Edw. Everett HORTON
ALLEN JENKINS · LYLE TALBOT · CLAIRE DODD · Directed by William Keighley
PRETTY GIRLS IN THE MOST SPECTACULAR DANCE ENSEMBLES
Book in Advance—'Phone 21200.

प्रभात चित्र
ITS PRABHAT
Prabhat's
Talkie Magnificent
AMAR JYOTI
(IMMORTAL FLAME)
in
7th Week
at
KRISHNA
Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-45 p. m.

Electrifying BOMBAY:—
Sagar's Social Event:—
SABITADEVI
IN
Jiwan Lata
with
MOTILAL
Time—
Daily 5-15, 8 and 10-45
Sat., Sun.,—2-45 Matinee
She Smashed
The age-old conventions in Dr. Madhurika And Everybody winced
She Unmasked
The shame of slavery of women in "Vengeance is mine." And the nation gasped. Now see her strip bare the brutal truth about the crumbling morals of our society.

Sabitadevi
Who has won the applause of Filmdom's severest critics.
Directed by
SARVOTTAM BADAMI
The craftsman without a weak picture on his list.
IMPERIAL
CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.

GOVERNOR'S CALL TO BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

Need For Physical Uplift And Health Campaign

HOSTELS AND STUDENTS' UNIONS MUST PLAY THEIR PART

Sir Robert Bell, the Acting Governor of Bombay, delivered the Address at the Annual Convocation of the Bombay University on Tuesday. About 1,800 candidates received their degrees.

Sir Robert dwelt on the role of the University in the social system, and observed that the steady improvement in the student's environment should be a problem always to be kept in sight.

Intellectual Health

"The environment of College-life," said Sir Robert, "should make up some of the loss of that liberal education in which the academic system of a modern university is lacking. Intellectual health depends on environment not less than bodily health depends on it."

A well-run hostel would provide the most beneficial change in environment. Here the young student could exchange ideas, cultivate good fellowship, and learn to understand and respect the ideas of others. "There is no better way to get rid of mutual distrust and acquire the sympathy or, at any rate, the toleration which comes from understanding."

Sir Robert, at the outset, said that he would not discuss questions of academic policy or offer advice on contentious matters.

Sir Robert continued:—

There has been during the last century much discussion of the functions of a modern university. In practice they are, broadly speaking, two. One is the advancement of knowledge by research and thinking. The other is the conservation and spread of knowledge and ideas by, among other methods, teaching. It is the latter function, the giving of instruction, which in Bombay must appear to the students, their parents, and the general public to be the main function of the university. I may emphasise, also, that a great deal of the instruction given at a modern university is professional in character and designed specifically to train the student for a professional career. This is not a fortuitous circumstance. It has been frequently urged that the aim of a university should be to fit its students for their after-careers in life and it has sometimes been a criticism of the Bombay University that it gave much instruction which was useless for this purpose.

But these were not the views in the past of the older universities elsewhere and, while the instructional function of a modern university is of great importance to the individual student, the older view is of greater importance to society and the State. In the older view, the main function of a university was the culture of the intellect by means of a liberal education in which the subjects taught were distinguished for their inutility in earning a livelihood. In such an education, also, the importance attached to what was taught was hardly greater than the value given to the opportunities of intellectual development afforded by merely bringing together a number of young men for a few years. The aim of such an education was to train good members of society and true citizens of the State, and it was, in practice, the education of the class which gave a nation its leaders.

"The idea of such an education and its system are, fortunately, still in places preserved. But both the idea and the system are often barely discernible in modern universities beneath a dense overgrowth of professional instruction. Herein lies the possibility not merely of loss but even of danger to society and the State. The State is, indeed, concerned that its teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, chemists,—all those trained in its universities for a professional career—should have high professional attainments and be efficient servants of the public. But it is not less concerned with these men and women as its citizens and as leaders in all branches of its public life. It is because the Bombay University has a responsibility in this direction, which I believe it recognises, that I venture to ask you to consider with me how far its students are fitted not merely by instruction and training to serve their clients efficiently and to earn a livelihood but are fitted also by cultivation of the intellect to play their parts as citizens, many of them as public workers, some of these as public leaders, a few—there can be only a few—whose names will live after them.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION RECORDS.

"Thoughts of this kind suggest themselves after a perusal of the last two annual reports of the medical inspection of students in colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay. Here at least is evidence that the University looks beyond the conferment of degrees on those who pass its examination. Here are research and the collection of data among its own body of students. And the facts ascertained give food for thought.

"The reports show that out of between 13,000 and 14,000 students examined during each year the health and physique of less than two per cent. could not be improved at all owing to organic disease or could be improved only by a surgical operation. Of the remainder one-half of the total number examined were placed in 'B' class, which comprises all students who do not satisfy a certain standard of weight and measurement prescribed on the basis of age but who are capable of improvement by training and diet. Students are, therefore, classified as 'B' class on account of poor physique or of underweight or of both. The object of the medical examination is not merely to ascertain the physical state of the students but to learn what steps are necessary to remove defects. The reports record that the main defects can be remedied in the case of poor physique by physical training and exercises and in the case of underweight by proper dieting. The medical examinations in different colleges admittedly vary in thoroughness but the main facts are clear, that 50 per cent. of the student population are physically deficient and that the defects are, partly at least, curable during the student's college career. "This state of affairs must be changed if the Indian nation is to make headway in this world under modern conditions, politically as well as socially." That is not my own observation, it is a quotation from the report of 1934-35.

I have said that these facts give food for thought; but they also give scope for action. Much attention is paid at present to the uplift of classes which require direction, encouragement and assistance. But among the educated classes, who are better qualified to help themselves, there is a clear field for physical uplift and health improvement. What can the Bombay University, the *Alma Mater* of these classes do, through the colleges, to repair the health and physique of half the student population?

HEALTH SENSE.

"The remedies have been stated, proper dieting and physical exercise. They seem simple enough but there is more in the problems of the student's underweight and poor physique than appears on the surface. Underweight is not always or perhaps even usually due to insufficient dieting; the reports emphasise the prevalence of an unsuitable dietary. Again poor physique is not always due to lack of proper dieting; many well-fed students are physically undeveloped. The percentage of B class students varies widely in different colleges; it ranges from 30 to 70 per cent and the worst colleges are in a well defined territorial group. In another such group it is recorded that the students though well fed are reluctant to take up physical training. These are among the indications that environment is a predominating influence during pre-college days in determining a student's physique and his regard for his personal health. The report for 1934-35 suggests a study of the dietary, mode of living and recreations of youths in different parts of the Presidency. There is evidence also to show that a change in the environment of a student when he enters a college tends to sharpen his interest in his own physical welfare. It is specially noticed in the latest report that a health sense is being developed and a desire to improve physique is being created so that students are beginning to seek advice as regards diet and exercise.

"If the student is to be given a change of environment then the most beneficial change is, or ought to be, provided by residence in a well-run hostel. If the college, in its turn, is to be given full opportunity of assisting the student in promoting his own physical welfare, this also is best afforded by its control and supervision in hostels. Meals adequate in quantity and properly balanced to supply a full diet can be guaranteed and, if the number of students is reasonably large and constant and the management efficient, the cost should be less than what it would be if the student made equally good arrangements for himself, assuming that it is practicable for him to do so. Medical supervision can also be arranged; the fact that 50 per cent of the students are physical defectives shows that it is necessary. The annual medical inspection which now takes place has opened the eyes of students to their remediable physical defects and many of them would be glad to have them corrected if they had advice and assistance as regards diet and exercise. Lastly, the hostel system facilitates opportunities for physical exercise and recreation. Suitable food and exercise, with the medical supervision desirable in the case of the physical defectives, are the basic conditions required to enable students to study to the best of their ability.

"It is easy for me to say that colleges require playgrounds, organised games, athletics and physical drill. I might suggest that no new college should be affiliated which does not provide such facilities and that existing colleges should be stimulated to improve those which already exist. But in mentioning these matters I am not suggesting that the colleges should turn out athletes and gymnasts. I mention them as means to an end and that end is good health. I hope it is accepted that a healthy well-developed body is a good thing in itself and that the cultivation of good health justifies its own end.

INTELLECTUAL HEALTH.

"If this is so I might enquire whether, if intellectual health and development were tested by the psychologist as bodily health and development are tested by the doctor, we should not find among our students a large proportion who, for their years, are intellectually underdeveloped. I shall not pursue this question. It is sufficient to point out that, even if the new student has been as fully developed intellectually as his years permit when he enters a college, he avowedly enters the college in order that his intellect may be further cultivated and developed. The question which I am leading to is this—whether more cannot be done in the colleges on the intellectual side, as more requires to be done on the physical side, to train students not merely to fill their posts in life with efficiency but, by the full development of their natural capacities, to make them intelligent, capable and active members of society. The point of view for which I am pleading is that the environment of college life should make up some of the loss of that liberal education in which the academic system of a modern university is lacking. Intellectual health depends on environment not less than bodily health depends on it. As I have already said, the mere association together of young men has long been regarded as an important part of a liberal education but such association must be under conditions favourable to intellectual development.

"The well-run hostel must therefore provide more than suitable food and opportunities for exercise; it must provide the environment for intellectual growth as well as for physical well-being. The student's day does not end with the lectures he attends, nor with his private study, nor with the close of his games and recreations. There is no better period than the student age for beginning the exchange of ideas, for cultivating good fellowship and learning to understand and respect the ideas of others. Not least in India is it desirable that members of different communities should, during the impressionable days of youth, mix with each other and learn to understand the point of view of those brought up in different surroundings and often with different beliefs. There is no better way to get rid of mutual distrust and acquire the sympathy, or, at any rate, the toleration which comes from understanding.

"Actual conditions being what they are no very large percentage of our student population can be expected to live in hostels. But I wish to draw attention, first, to the object and benefits of the residential system and to the opportunities of assisting this side of college life which are afforded to those who from time to time give donations for educational purposes. It is possible, for example, to assist those who must leave their homes to attend college but who are driven by circumstances to cheap accommodation in private houses.

"There is no time to-day to describe in detail how the non-residential universities and colleges are tackling this problem at the present time. I merely mention that Students' Unions are now widely regarded as essential—I mean Unions with suitable buildings and equipment. In many modern universities membership of the union is obligatory. Clubs and societies of all kinds, common room accommodation, refreshment arrangements, gymnasia, swimming baths, playing fields and pavilions—all these are also required. But these other requirements are usually affiliated or connected with the union. My main object is, however, not to speak about unions but to attract attention to the problem which they have been designed elsewhere to solve.

"This problem is not a new one. India shares the new problems of civilization on the eve of greatly increased responsibilities and the training of the next generation for leadership is as important here as in the West.

AWARDS FOR DISTINCTION

1,880 candidates received their degrees. Of these 946, were Bachelors of Arts; 87 Bachelors of Teaching; 43 Bachelors of Commerce; 98 Masters of Arts; one Master of Commerce; 301 Bachelors of Science; 30 Bachelors of Agriculture; 54 Bachelors of Engineering; 13 Bachelors of Science (Technology); 35 Masters of Science; one Doctor of Science; 176 Bachelors of Laws; 91 Bachelors of Medicine and Surgery; two Bachelors of Hygiene; one Doctor of Medicine; and one Master of Surgery.

CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL.

Eleven scholars received medals. The Chancellor's Medal was awarded to Mr. Theophilus Agnior; the Kashinath Trimbak Telang Gold Medal to Mr. S. V. Sohoni; the James Berkley Gold Medal to Mr. Tehanton Rustomji Vachha; the Rao Bahadur Rajadnyaksha Gold Medal to Mr. Ranchodji Nagarji Desai; the Lady Reay Silver Medal and Bai Hirabai Peston'i Hormusji Cama Gold Medal to Miss Juliet Mary Desa; the J. S. Lisboa Gold Medal to Mr. N. T. Parekh; the Lord Sandhurst Gold Medal to Mr. Rameshwar Prasad; the Kimlock Forbes Gold Medal to Mr. K. H. Bhabha; the Dinanath S. Mankar Medal to Mr. Bhagwant S. Nadkarni; the Dadoba Pandurang Tarkhadkar Gold Medal to Mr. M. V. Dhund

JUSTICE MINISTER'S PLEA FOR EUROPEAN CO-OPERATION

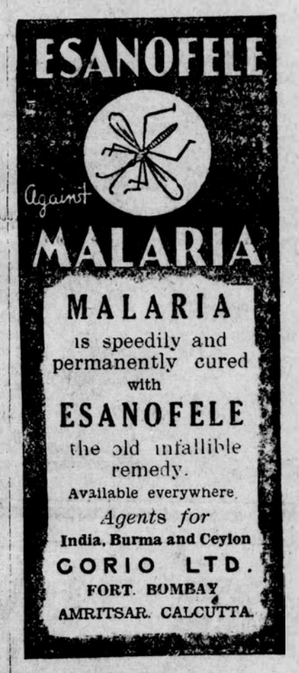
MADRAS, Aug. 18.

"There can be only two parties in the New Government namely those who are prepared to give the new Act a fair trial and those who are out to wreck the Constitution at all costs. The Justice Party stands for the former while the Congress stands for the latter", observed Mr. P. T. Rajan, Development Minister, addressing a meeting of the European Association (South Indian Branch), to-night, at the Freemason's Hall.

He added "in the circumstances would it be too much if I were to ask you to come out openly with a declaration of your policy regarding the new Constitution Are you for ordered progress of the country from stage to stage, to secure for India her rightful place in the comity of British Commonwealth? If so, you should be in a position to say that as soon as the programmes of the various parties are issued, which Party are prepared to co-operate with in the fight at the forthcoming elections".—A. P.

Breathe VAPEX and stop that Cold

Manufactured by:—
IMPERIAL PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY.
P. O. Box No. 3559,
BOMBAY 4.



You can always be sure of "Scissors" SPECIAL Quality

Cheaper brands are available but they haven't got the "Scissors" SPECIAL Quality. For thirty years smokers have been safe with "Scissors"—the most popular Quality cigarette.

INSIST ON "SCISSORS"

3 annas per packet of 10

SCISSORS

W. D. & H. O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON.

9/102

The STRONGHOLD of Protection

BONUS ENDOWMENT Rs. 23 Per 1000 per Year

WHOLE LIFE Rs. 20 Per 1000 per year.

FUNDS About Rs. 2,25,00,000

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
INDIA'S LEADING LIFE OFFICE

Bombay Branch: Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

CONGRESS PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE MEETS

(Continued From Page 1)

the election on their own ticket if the Congress refused to change its attitude towards the Communal Award.

Since there was a difference of opinion on the interpretation of the Agreement the copy of the Agreement was called for and the question will again be discussed at the meeting of the Committee on Wednesday, (to-day).

DRAFT MANIFESTO

It is understood that the work of drafting the Congress Manifesto has been entrusted to Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar. The draft will be ready, after his arrival in Bombay on Wednesday morning when he and Rajen Babu are expected to give the final touches and the Committee will take up the Draft Manifesto for discussion.

The reports of the Mass Contact, Labour and Agrarian Sub-Committees are expected to be ready soon, though the reports from all the Provincial Congress Committees on those questions have not yet been received.

There will not be any big controversy over the Draft Manifesto at the meeting of the Parliamentary Committee excepting for suggestions asking for minor changes here and there. The real fight over the Manifesto will be at the meeting of the Working Committee, to whom the draft will be submitted for approval before it is placed before the All-India Congress Committee.

Some Congress leaders who are already in Bombay express a doubt about the Manifesto of Congress being ready for submission to the present session of the All-India Congress Committee.

(For Earlier Report See Page 16.)

ELECTION PLANS IN PRESIDENCY

Parliamentary Committee's Decisions

That all those Congressmen who intend to stand for election to the Provincial Legislature and who are technically disqualified from doing so in view of their having been imprisoned for two years and more, should immediately proceed to get the disqualification removed by approaching the Government, was one of the important decisions taken by the Bombay Presidency Congress Parliamentary Board, which met at the Congress House on Tuesday evening.

At the outset the Committee proceeded to elect the office-bearers of the Board. Sardar Vallabhbhai and Mr. S. K. Patil were elected the President and General Secretary of the Board respectively.

At the suggestion of one of the members, who said that the name, Bombay Congress Parliamentary Board, was creating some confusion it was agreed to call the composite Committee of the four Provincial Congress Committees in the Presidency as the Bombay Presidency Congress Parliamentary Board.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the number of letters that had been received from various people.

LABOUR CANDIDATES.

The Committee after considering the letter of the Executive of the T. U. C. asking the Board to accept the two names suggested by it as candidates from general constituencies, where the Labour vote was predominent, decided that the matter be referred to the respective Provincial Parliamentary Committees.

"KHOTS" PROBLEM.

The other letter that was considered was from the President of the Ratnagiri District Congress Committee requesting the Presidency Board not to include the recommendations of the Agrarian Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee regarding the abolition of "Khots" in the Provincial Manifesto as that would definitely alienate the sympathies of the Khots from the Congress. The Committee, however, postponed consideration of the question till after the main Congress Manifesto was ready and the letter will be considered at the time when the Provincial or supplementary manifestos will be considered by the Committee.

The Committee decided that the last date for the intending candidates to send in their applications to their respective Provincial Congress Committees, with the necessary pledge and Rs. 50 be fixed for September 30. The last date by which the Provincial Congress Committee should send these applications with their recommendations to the Presidency Board was fixed for October 16. The Presidency Board will meet on October 18, and send the final list of the nominations both for the upper and Lower Houses of the Bombay Legislature for the approval of the Central Congress Parliamentary Committee.

SPECIAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regarding some of the constituencies, which come within the jurisdiction of more than one Provincial Congress Committee, the Board appointed a Special Sub-Committee consisting of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Shankerrao Deo and R. S. Hukeriker, to deal with the matter. Intending candidates from such constituencies are asked to send in their applications direct to the Presidency Board and the necessary recommendations on these applications will be made by the Special Sub-Committee.

SPECIAL CONSTITUENCIES.

As regards the special constituencies and constituencies, which have their electorate all over the Presidency, like the University Constituency, the Board decided that the applications should be sent direct to the Presidency Board.

All matters of policy were left over for consideration of the Central Committee.

After transacting the above business, the meeting was adjourned "sine die."

The following members were present at the meeting:—Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Messrs Bhulabhai Desai K. F. Nariman, K. M. Munshi, S. A. Brelvi; Shankerrao Deo; S. K. Patil Achut Patwardhan; N. V. Gadgil; Jedhe; R. S. Hukkeriker; Darbar Gopaldas; Narayanrao Joshi; Dr. Chandulal Desai, Messrs. V. V. Patil, Ramnikrai Mehta; Deogiriker, and K. N. Desai. All the members of the Board excepting Mr. Hosmani were present at the meeting.

Echo Of Matric Students' Demonstration

Move Of 84 Fellows Against 4 Colleagues, Who Stood By Plucked Candidates, Condemned

A students' and citizens' public meeting was held at Blavatsky Lodge on Tuesday evening to condemn the action of 84 Fellows in connection with their motion for censuring four of their colleagues for active sympathising with the matric students' agitation.

Mr. Indulal K. Yagnik presided:

THIS PICTURE AND THAT.

The Speakers while condemning the "84" pointed out the futility of mere condemnation without taking any substantial action in the matter.

Mr. Yagnik said the action of the Aligarh Students were following the French example in their "stay-in" strike and the authorities there were helpless in the face of it. There was a glaring contrast between the two in that in Bombay the Fellows made a mountain of a mole-hill and wanted to censure their colleagues, contrary to all democratic standards. That the University electorate was with the senators who sympathised with the student was amply made clear in its returning Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mrs. Sarda Mehta by a overwhelming majority to the senate.

Already four of those who were against a democratic overhauling of the University were unseated. Messrs. A. K. Trivedi, M. P. Dave, Kapadia and another. The same would be the fate of the others erelong.

If the University was not going to mend itself, it would end itself and a new and a changed University would rise in no time.

Mr. K. T. Shah had come to the rescue of the students who wanted their wrongs to be redressed.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas moved the following resolution.

This meeting of the students and the citizens of Bombay emphatically condemns the action of the 84 senators in signing and forwarding a censure motion against the four senators who sympathised with the students' demonstration protesting against the deplorable results of the recent matriculation examination.

It also hereby reaffirms its complete confidence in those four senators and puts on record its appreciation of the service they have rendered to the students community.

The four senators referred to in the resolution are Prof. K. T. Shah, Dr. J. L. Desai Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mrs. Sharada Mehta.

Mr. Jamnadas said that the "84" finding outside the four walls of the University they could not do anything were cornering the '4' within. They found themselves in a solitary plight with no body to sympathise, with themselves. He hoped the intelligent University electorate which discriminated against the non-sympathisers as evidenced at Ahmedabad would also meet and condemn the action of the '84' as undemocratic and disown them.

He paid a tribute to those who had stood by the students in spite of much uncharitable criticism levelled against them. He hoped the students would also not forget the services rendered by them. (Cried of "No" "No.)

Messrs. M. L. Shah, Godiwala Chandy and another supported the resolution aptly.

With a vote of thanks to the chair by Mr. K. T. Chandy the meeting came to a close.

CONGRESS AND LABOUR

The Congress Labour Sub-Committee which met on Tuesday afternoon adjourned till 10 a.m., today (Wednesday).

On Tuesday, the members discussed with the representatives of the National Federation of Trade Unions, the All-India Trade Union Congress, the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and the All-India Press Workers' Federation, the question of direct representation of Working Class organisations on the Congress, the setting up of Joint Committees of Congress and Labour representatives in every district and province, to deal with the labour problems and joint election campaign and the setting up of Labour candidates.

Messrs. R. R. Bakhle, R. A. Khedgiker, Mrs. Maniben Mulji, Messrs. Lalji Pendse and Chitale and a representative of the Ahmedabad Textile Union were present.

Complaint Against P. C. C. Executive's Doings

Mr. A. R. V. Achar writes to the Press stating that a telegram has been sent to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, over the signatures of Messrs. Shafi Muhammad, Chakkarai Chettiar, himself and some others acquainting the Pandit with the affairs of the Working Committee of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee, which, according to them, were being mishandled to the detriment of Congress prestige in the province.

The telegram states that a split in the Congress would be inevitable if the personnel of the Working Committee was not changed immediately.

He adds that at a meeting held last evening, an Emergency Committee of Congressmen in the city was formed to review the situation regarding elections to the Council of the Madras Corporation and to carry on agitation for demanding the resignation of the President and members of the Tamil Nad Working Committee, Mr. Chakkarai Chetti and himself being elected President and Convenor, respectively, of the Committee.—A. P.

Sardul Singh Deplores "C.R.'s" Resignation

LAHORE, Aug. 16.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar has issued the following statement in connection with the resignation from Congress of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari:

"Mr. Rajagopalachari's retirement from Congress is a national misfortune. Indian National Congress would indeed be very poor if it loses the services of such a selfless and far-sighted patriot.

"Disciplinary action in the ordinary sense means the imposition of some form of penalty against those who have gone wrong. But a loving mind as that of a Satyagrahi cannot be a party to the infliction of penalties against those who err; a Satyagrahi tries to redeem others from their failings by himself undergoing the necessary punishment; self-suffering and not the suffering of others in his antidote for human failings.

RAJAN'S FAULT NOT GREAT.

"But I differ from Rajaji as to the degree of punishment he has volunteered himself to undergo. I don't think Dr. Rajan's fault is very extra-ordinary. Such examples are not very rare in large organisations as the Indian National Congress is. We should not be careless about such instances of indiscipline, but the remedy proposed should not be as drastic as Rajaji has advocated. Even a Satyagrahi has not right to disregard the dictates of sense of proportion. The ends of discipline could have easily been satisfied had Rajaji retired from the Congress, say for a few months.

Rajaji, great lawyer as once he was, should also not forget the provisions of the First Offenders Act. Heavy punishment in such cases often defeats the very purpose for which it is imposed. I am sure after the first effects of the shock received by him from the Trichinopoly politicians are over, Rajaji will be pursuaded to revise his decision and requested to soon resume his responsibilities in the National organisations.

"It is not decent to make party capital out of a national misfortune. But in view of what has happened at Trichinopoly and also in view of what is going on in the Calcutta Corporation for the last ten years or so, would not those, who so strongly advocate the policy of office acceptance, reconsider their position and save the country from such shocks as lead to the disintegration of the national forces—United Press.

Eye-opener To All True Congressmen

AMBALA, Aug. 15.

Lala Dunichand, Advocate, in a statement to the Press says:

Sjt. Rajagopalachariar has rendered a great service to the Congress by offering to resign from all Congress positions as a protest against an act of indiscipline on the part of a prominent Congress leader and colleague in a truly Satyagrahic spirit. He rightly fears the possible prevalence of acts of indiscipline and disloyalty to the Congress in course of the coming election.

His resignation and statement should prove an eye-opener to all true congressmen all the country over. If mischief is not nipped in the bud and acts of indiscipline and disloyalty on the part of any Congress worker or leader, howsoever prominent he might be, are not severely visited upon, there is every danger of the epidemic spreading.

"India can ill-afford to lose Sj. Rajagopalachariar who has been a tower of strength to the Congress for so many years. His complaint should be removed and he should be persuaded to withdraw his resignation.—United Press.

COMPANIES ACT IN SELECT COMMITTEE

SIMLA: August 18.

The Select Committee on the Companies Act Amendment Bill concluded discussions this evening when it is learnt that Sir Leslie Hudson, Leader of the European Group in the Assembly, expressed his thanks to Sir N. N. Sircar for the latter's able guidance. The Committee will reassemble on the morning of the 28th inst. to draft the report.

MEMBERS' DEPARTURE.

Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant left last evening for Bombay to attend the Congress Parliamentary Committee meeting while Mr. Satyamurti leaves on August 20 for Bombay to attend the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, after which he proceeds to Madras reaching there on the 25th inst. to preside over the meeting of the Tamil Nad Congress Working Committee on the 26th inst.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sir H. P. Mody are leaving to-morrow for Bombay and other members for their respective stations.—A.P.

Imperial Council Of Agricultural Research

SIMLA: August 18.

The Viceroy will address the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research on August 28 in the Library Room of the Council of State when Sir Jagadish Prasad, Chairman of the Council, will welcome His Excellency.—A.P.

Ambernath Match Factory Workers Firm

Authorities "Sympathise" With Strikers: Blame Labour Leaders

Mr. S. V. Parulekar writes:

Though the workers of the Western India Match Factory who have been locked out by the management since July 27, have been reduced to a state of utter destitution, their determination not to surrender till their demands are conceded by the management remains unshaken. The policy of the management has only hardened them in their resolve.

On Sunday, August 16, the Match Factory Workers' Union distributed Joowari and Rice to workers. A procession of more than thousand workers marched from the Company's chawls to Khoj, a village situated at a distance of a mile from the chawls, were a meeting was held which was addressed by Messrs. Parulekar, Mahomed Teher, and others. The Match Factory Workers at Dhubri has sent by a telegraphic money order Rs. 50 for the relief of the locked-out workers. A letter from the workers at Bareilly which gives a graphic discription of the treatment meted out to the workers in that factory which also belongs to the Western India Match Company was read at the meeting.

MANAGEMENT'S VERSION

The Joint Managing Director of the Western India Match Company, writes.

All information regarding the strike at the Ambernath Match Factory which has so far appeared in the Press during the three weeks of the strike has originated from the strikers and mainly from their leader, Mr. S. V. Parulekar. The employers, the Western India Match Company Limited, consider that this information is singularly one-sided and misleading, and are, therefore, desirous of notifying the general public as follows:

There has been no reduction of wages at Ambernath, since the agreement between the Factory Management and the Workers was entered into on February 13th, 1935; the subsequent award of the Commissioner of Labour, Government of Bombay, is being strictly followed. If anything, minor alterations in favour of Labour, have been made from time to time. The wages paid at Ambernath are substantially higher than those paid at other match factories in the Presidency and the employers can safely state that the earnings of Labour in Ambernath are between 50 to 100 per cent. higher than those of their colleagues in other match factories.

STATEMENT REPUDIATED.

In his communications to the Press, Mr. Parulekar has laid great emphasis on his statement that the company is withholding payment of wages to the workers who are on strike. This is incorrect and the true position is as follows.

776 labourers are on strike, out of which 287 are tenants in quarters belonging to the Company. In respect of these latter workmen, final wages will be paid only after they have vacated the quarters. The company have been ready to pay final wages to the remaining 489 workers since the 1st August and the workers have been duly informed of that fact. However, practically none of these workers have cared to draw their wages, a matter clearly outside the Company's control. The workers at the instigation of their leader evidently prefer not to draw their wages, but appeal to outsiders for assistance.

"MISCHIEVOUS" REASONS.

The reasons for the workers going on strike being entirely unjustifiable and mischievous, the company has no intention of discussing the numerous demands framed by Mr. Parulekar subsequent to the beginning of the strike.

The company is well aware that the major portion of the Labour at Ambernath have been forced to go on strike and are prevented from returning to work by threats of various kinds issued by the strike leaders. The company sympathises with these workers and regrets the distress which is being caused to them and their families. In particular, the company regret that innocent children should be brought to starvation on account of the machinations of unscrupulous labour leaders; and, in order to prevent this, the company is immediately arranging for children belonging to the workers at Ambernath, inclusive of mothers nursing infant children, to be fed at the company's expense. Doubtless this will prolong the strike, and very likely this gesture of the company will be misconstrued and exploited by the labour leaders. However, the company prefer a prolonged strike rather than a short strike fought at the expense of the suffering of mothers and children.

PULMOVIGOR

A Dose or Two and lose the 'Flu

Pulmovigor prevents and relieves throat and lung complaints. Its formula is the discovery of a first-class pharmacist of the faculty of Paris. It overcomes Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Coughs, Tuberculosis, Pleurisy, Laryngitis and Tenacious Chest Diseases. Palative and inexpensive. Pulmovigor never fails. It is a wonderful restorative after Pneumonia.

Bottle of 10 oz. Rs. 2-12-0.

Sole Agents:—MALGHAM BROS., 26, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WHAT LODHRA IS AND WHAT IT IS FOR

LODHRA is prepared from choicest Indian Flowers and herbs and is most effective in bringing the reproductive organs of women into perfect working order. Many a victim has had her life rendered happier and free from chronic uterine maladies by simply using our 'LODHRA'.

It cures all Menstrual and Uterine maladies like Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, subinvolution of the uterus, Ovaritis and a host of other ills.

KESARI KUTEERAM, EGMORE, MADRAS.

Agents for Bombay Presidency:—P. M. ZAVERI & CO., Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Safely Rely on AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

HASTEN YOUR CONVALESCENCE

You will soon be a healthy man once more. Since you began taking **Phosferine** every day I have noticed how quickly you have recovered from the effects of your illness.

The doctor was assuredly wise when he recommended **Phosferine.** He was quite right when he said that **Phosferine** is the greatest of all tonics. It has certainly proved so. Every trace of your illness will soon be a thing of the past.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

Sexual Weakness, Brain Fag, Sleeplessness, Headache, Neuralgia, Influenza, Gastric Pains, Exhaustion, Sciatica, Anæmia, Lassitude, Debility, Nerve Shock, Maternity, Mental, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Weakness, Exhaustion

Sold by all good chemists and stores, in Liquid and Tablet form, each in three sizes. The larger sizes are more economical.

Proprietors: PHOSFERINE (ASHTON & PARSONS) Ltd., London, England.

BANGALORE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Allegations Of Preference To Pure Science At Cost Of Applied Science

IRVINE COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

II

Having given the views of the Pope and the Sewell Committees, before proceeding to give a gist of the opinions of the Governing Council and Sir C. V. Raman, as to what exactly were the intentions of the late Mr. J. N. Tata in founding the Indian Institute of Science, I would like to state that so far, the purposes for which the Institute was created had never been clearly defined. The founder, the late Mr. J. N. Tata, was a public spirited and enlightened benefactor, and he envisaged a scheme for creating an Imperial Teaching University, the activities of which were to be focussed in three main Departments, viz., a scientific and technical department, a medical department and a philosophical and educational department. Even with the generous support offered by the late Mr. Tata, so comprehensive a project was beyond realisation, and the first modification of the founder's idea was suggested by Sir William Ramsay, who visited India at the invitation of a provisional committee nominated by Mr. Tata. Sir William's recommendations included provisions for the teaching of physics, chemistry and technology, but the essential feature of his proposals was the development of new industries by means of experimental work to be set up in connection with the institute.

FURTHER MODIFICATIONS

A little later, Prof. Masson of Melbourne and Lt.-Col. Chiborn, Principal of Roorkee College, who were requested to frame a less ambitious and more workaole plan, recommended that the Institute should be devoted to experimental science and should aim at training students in experimental methods, carrying on original research and discharging the function of an accepted authority and referee on all scientific problems arising within its domain. The above definition was accepted by the Government of India, who, with the concurrence of the heirs and executors of the late Mr. J. N. Tata, ultimately expressed it as follows in the scheme of the administration of the Institute:

"The object of the Institute shall be to establish chairs and lectureships in science and arts, especially with a view to the promotion of original investigations in all branches of knowledge and their utilisation for the benefit of India, and to provide and assist in the provision of suitable libraries, laboratories and all necessary appliances."

SINCE RAMAN'S ADVENT

It would appear that the members of the Governing Council feel that the aim of the founder was to create a centre of research with a definite industrial bias in order to utilise to an increasing extent the natural resources of the country. It seems to be their view that since the advent of the new Director (Sir C. V. Raman), there has been a definite tendency to devote greater attention to research in pure science than applied science. While one could not minimise the importance of research in pure science, the members of the Governing Council seem to believe that all that is possible should be done to link up intimately the work done in the Institute with the needs of the different industries in the country.

FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH

Sir C. V. Raman discussing the intention of the founder feels that so long as the Institute is concerned with providing opportunities for young Indians and preparing them for scientific and technical careers, it is essential that what is usually called the basis or fundamental scientific research should figure most prominently in its activities. The intellectual effort it involves makes it an invaluable instrument of educational progress. The mental outlook acquired by participation in fundamental research is, indeed, the highest form of scientific education, and it is essential for one who seeks advancement in any sphere connected with science and its applications. Supplemented by experience in the drawing office and work-shop and by practical training in the power house or the factory, it often forms sounder preparation for an industrial or technical career than "industrial research" which may, under present conditions in India, be of an uneducative character... It should also be emphasised, says Sir C. V. Raman, that fundamental research may itself prove of greatest practical importance, as it form the basis on which technical progress must necessarily rest.

Sir C. V. Raman further seems to feel that in the absence of special facilities, the so-called industrial research if undertaken by the Institute, would reduce itself to the carrying out of consultative work of minor importance on behalf of public or private bodies, which though remunerative to the Professor concerned, would not be of real service to the institute. He feels that if the definition of the purpose for which the Institute has been founded, is changed, it would be impossible for the Institute to function successfully as a centre of research, either in the academic or in the practical sphere, and in fact, it would only succeed in reducing the Institute to complete impotence.

MUST BENEFIT INDUSTRY

The Irvine Committee in their Report, are stated to have strongly recommended in favour of giving importance to applied science in the Institute. In the course of their recommendation, they are stated to have said that they believe that the initial conception of the founder was that the activities of the Institute should be devoted primarily to securing for India the material benents expected to follow from the close association of scientific research with the industries of the country. In the absence of any precise statement to this effect, it it not surprising that the preservation of a suitable balance between pure and applied research has for long been the subject of anxious thought. While holding that they were fully alive to the advantages and the cultural and material benefits which acrue from fundamental scientific work, the members of the Committee expressed their feeling that there was no conflict between pure and applied research which could be and ought to be prosecuted side by side to their mutual advantage. What they were concerned was as to which of these complementary activities should carry the greater emphasis, and the members were definite in their view, that in accordance with the wishes of the founder, the emphasis should be laid on the application of scientific research to industry. It was thought that the adoption of the above regulation would remove the ambiguity as to the purpose of the Institute, and would enable a continuous policy to be followed and would further inspire confidence in the bodies which assist its finances. Of course, the Committee does not recommend the curtailment of fundamental scientific research or the abolition of teaching, but in the terms of the regulation now proposed, teaching should be confined to preparing workers as investigators, and while research in pure science should continue to be an approved purpose, the major part of the resources of the Institute should be applied to those in investigations which were likely to be of direct benefit to Industry in India.

In support of the above interpretation that they have placed on the intentions of the founder, the Committee quotes the phrase "the benefit of India" from the object of the Institute included in the Scheme of Administration. It is said that those four words struck the keynote of the policy that should be followed by the Institute. Admittedly, there were many ways by which a research Institution may operate for the benefit of a country, and it is owing to the varying interpretations placed on the above phrase that difference of opinion has arisen from time to time.

According to the Irvine Committee, the initial conception of the founder was that the activities of the Institute should be devoted primarily to securing for India the material benefits expected to follow from the close connection of scientific research with industry.

INQUIRY INTO ALLEGATIONS

Having given their interpretation of the intention or wishes of the founder of the Tata Institute, the Committee members proceeded to find the defects that were responsible for the allegations made that pure science was getting preference at the Institute at the cost of applied science. In the course of their inspection, they elicited evidence from the members of the staff and students that there was in existence a genuine desire on the part of several responsible members of the staff to co-operate energetically in applied research if given the opportunity. Having got to know about the genuine desire of the members of the Staff the Committee proceeded to find out the reasons why, with industrial needs on one side and willingness to provide scientific help on the other, the results were so meagre.

(The next despatch from Our Special Correspondent will appear on Saturday morning when the findings of the Irvine Committee on the question of the relationship between the Director and the members of the Staff will be given).

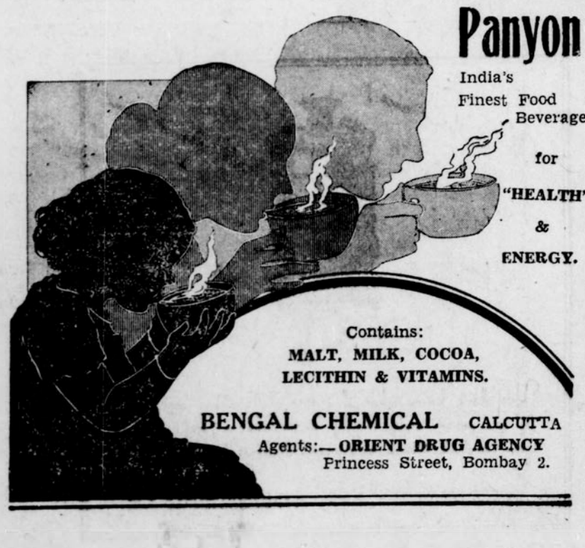
Soothes Skin irritations

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs.	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	23,50,000

Head Office:—Mandvi, BARODA.
BRANCHES:—Ahmedabad, Bombay, Surat, Navsari, Karjan, Dabhoi, Mehsana, Patan, Petlad, Port Okha, Kalol, Kadi, Sidhpur, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Dwarka, Harij (N.G.) and Kapadwanj.
LONDON AGENTS:—The Eastern Bank, Limited.
Current Accounts:—Fixed, Short, Savings Banks and Savings Bank Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Loans, Overdrafts and Cash Credits.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved Securities.
W. G. GROUNDWATER,
General Manager.



Syt. Kiritsingh Gohil, M.A., son of Lt.-Col. Zoraversingh, who proceeded to England for prosecuting Law studies by M. V. "Victoria," has been awarded scholarship by the Bhavnagar State.

Our Kolhapur Letter

DR. PATTABHI'S VISIT

Judgment In Murder Appeal

(From Our Correspondent.)
KOLHAPUR, Aug. 13.

The Kolhapur High Court concluded the other day, the hearing of an appeal in a sensational murder case, known as the "Kapshe Murder Case." It was alleged that the young daughter-in-law of a Lingayat physician of Miraj, by name Virupaksh Kapshe, was disgusted with the life at her father-in-law's house and eloped with a young Muslim. Smarting under the disgrace Kapshe brought his erring daughter-in-law to Pannala, a well-known hill station, in the Kolhapur state and with the help of his brother-in-law, Siddappa (the appellant accused in this case) and his servant Krishna, murdered the unfortunate girl by giving her arsenic. Vaidya Kapshe was tried, convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. Siddappa who was arrested sometime back, was also tried, convicted and sentenced similarly by the same Sessions Judge, who had tried and convicted Kapshe.

Siddappa's application for transfer was rejected by the Kolhapur High Court.

DR. PATTABHI'S VISIT.

It is reliably learnt that Dr. P. Sitaramayya, the well-known Congress worker of South India, who presided over the recent All-India—States Peoples' Conference held at Karachi, will pay a short visit to Kolhapur on the 26th of August 1936. He will address a public meeting in the evening and speak on the duties of the states people. As no public meeting can be held or addressed in Kolhapur, without the previous permission of the District Magistrate in writing, an application for the same has been sent to the proper authorities.

PROF. BOSE FOR EUROPE.

Prof. A. C. Bose, M.A., senior professor of English in the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, is deputed by the Durbar as a State scholar for higher studies and an educational tour in Europe for one year. H. H. the Chhatrapati Maharajasaheb has been pleased to grant him full-pay leave for one year and a cash sum of Rs. 1,000 for his expenses.

RIVERS FLOODED.

During the week ending to-day, there was four inches of rain here and twenty-one inches in Gagan Bavda. The tanks and rivers are flooded.

KIDNAPPING CASE DROPPED

SIMLA: August 18.

Agreement has been made as a result of which the case against Dinanath, clerk in the Adjutant-General's Branch, and his brother and wife, for alleged kidnapping and forcibly marrying a Hindu girl, will not be proceeded with.—A.P.

Indian News From Here And There

ELECTION CAMPAIGN AT RAIPUR

Dr. Khare Explains Congress Ideals

(From Our Correspondent)
RAIPUR, Aug. 14.

Neither a preacher, nor a leader, do I claim to be, but I stand before you as a humble soldier of the Congress to convey to you the message of that great and only political organisation of our countrymen and women, which, for half a century has bravely fought, patiently suffered and made precious sacrifices for the political emancipation of India". In these words Dr. Khare M.L.A., President of the C. P. and Berar Parliamentary Board commenced his speech at an unusually crowded public meeting held here last night in connection with the coming elections to the Provincial Legislative Assembly. Thakur Piarelalsingh, Secretary, M.P.C.C., presided.

War for freedom, he said, could not be a permanent institution, but it would certainly not end, until the ideal was won. The suspension of the C. D. movement was being misconstrued by interested persons as signifying the end of our struggle for freedom, but the fact was that we had only changed our tactics of war.

NOT TO WORK IT

The Congress is not a religious body, much less a league pledged to the spiritual uplift of the people. It is out and out a political organisation and has been the wiser for promptly changing the front.

A totally unwanted, unsatisfactory and unacceptable political constitution is being forced upon us. It might be deluding some, politically short sighted, but in its nature, it is fraught with grave consequences and will still tighten our bonds of slavery.

The Congress has condemned it outright. It should not be misunderstood, therefore, that they were trying to capture the Legislatures in order to work the constitution. Far from it.

They were entering the legislatures to expose the mischievous nature of the so-called reforms and to wreck the constitution on the one hand, and to prevent the undesirable elements from capturing it,

Pro-Vice-Chancellor Not To Resign

(From A Correspondent.)
ALIGARH, August 15.

The so-called strike led by the students of the Marris Hostel given prominence by some papers in Northern India was nothing more than a mischief on the part of a few sensation-mongers followed by a handful of freshers in the absence of responsible students attending the All-India Students' Conference held at Lucknow. The senior students on their return reconciled their annoyed brethren and now all the business of the University has relaxed to normal.

The baseless stories given currency in certain newspapers, of the impending resignation of the P.V.C., the possibility of calling police force and the hunger-strike of the students of the entire University are idle creation of fancy and have no foundation whatsoever.

The trouble if it may be so designated arose, it seems, as a result of some misunderstanding between some new students and the Warden, they demanding the recalling of a certain student expelled from the University as a result of the latter's extravagance in a mud-pastime. The usual autumn vacation which begins from the first week of September has been shifted two weeks earlier, and the University closes to-day to reopen on October 1.

"Civil" Judges In U. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 17.

The Governor-General has given his assent to the Bill passed by the U. P. Legislative Council regarding the change of designation of Subordinate Judges in U. P. Henceforth Subordinate Judges will accordingly be called as "Civil Judges" in these Provinces.

It will be recalled that there was considerable agitation for change of the word "Subordinate Judge" being considered as some what contemptuous for these officers.

PEASANTS CRY FOR WORK OR BREAD

Famine Conditions Prevail In Dohad And Jhalod

DOHAD, Aug. 16.
(From Our Corrspondent)

Report of a dacoity in Jhalod town in the early hours of this morning is reported. About 75 people raided the town but due to the vigilance of the people the dacoits could not secure anything and left the town after inflicting injuries to a couple of inhabitants.

In Dohad some 50 people carried out a raid last night but they fled without getting anything.

The situation in the agrarian regions is getting worse day by day. Thousands of peasants are clamouring for work or bread.

It is understood that the Dohad and Jhalod taluka Revenue officials have reported to the Government that famine conditions exist and have recommended to open test work at 12 to 15 places in both the talukas.

Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, Secretary of the Gujerat Congress Socialist Party, Mr. Ramanlal Seth of the Peasants' Union, Chhotal Desai, a Congress worker returned today after an extensive tour in the villages and gave a graphic and piteous description of the condition of the famine-ridden Bhil peasantry.

Tanks, wells, streamlets have dried up. The price of food commodities are going high and maize formerly quoted at ten annas per maund, now stands at rupee one and annas four. Maize, sesamum seeds, paddy, groundnuts have been completely destroyed.

There has been only seven inches of rain in Dohad and five in Jhalod so far. People with property are panick stricken and are arranging patrols at night.

EXCOMMUNICATION OF JAIN RESENTED

Ahmedabad Youths Protest Against Nagarseth's Action

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, Aug. 16.

Under the auspices of Ahmedabad Jain Youth League a meeting of sympatisers of Mr. Parmanand Kapadia met yesterday in Sheth Hansraj Pragji Hall when Mr. Velchand Uttamram presided.

Explaining the object of the meeting Mr. Dhirajlal Shah condemned the Ahmedabad Sangh's resolution of excommunicating Mr. Parmanand. He exhorted the youths to be up to their duty.

Resolutions criticising Mr. Nagarsheth's action and appointing a committee for address to Mr. Parmanand when he comes here, were unanimously passed.

Another Meeting

Under the auspices of Ahmedabad Students' Association and Gujrat Uvan Mandal another meeting was held to protest against the excommunication of Mr. Parmanand Kapadia. Mr. Desai, a Socialist presided.

Speakers expressed this step as encroaching upon the freedom of speech. A resolution condemning that step was passed. One of the speakers expressed regret for the one-sided propaganda in the local newspapers and said that both sides should be treated equally.

Guard Your Dog's HEALTH

Too much *meat* means too much *heat* for your dog's blood. And especially in a hot climate this causes him "torture" through continual scratching, lack of appetite, moodiness, irritability and loss of energy. You can remedy the trouble by cutting down his meat supply and substituting LACTOL. A daily drink means daily health for your dog—the health that brings keen appetite, perfect coat, revelling spirits and abundant energy. For rearing puppies and for the feeding and strengthening of sick or aged dogs or nursing bitches LACTOL is supreme.

Get Sherley's DOG BOOK
A complete guide to the care of dogs.

SHERLEY'S LACTOL
From Chemists, Bazaars and Stores.
A.F.Sherley & Co. Ltd., 28 Marshalsea Rd., London, England

Pure and delicately medicated, Cuticura Talcum cools and comforts baby's tender skin and keeps it sweet and wholesome. Shaken on the skin after the bath it protects against chafing, irritation and prickly heat.

It is because of its fineness and absolute purity that Cuticura Talcum is recommended by doctors and nurses throughout the World for baby's sensitive skin. And this is also the reason why women find it a joy to use after bathing or whenever the skin is chafed or irritated. It absorbs perspiration and imparts a sweet wholesome fragrance.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazars.

Cuticura TALCUM POWDER

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 12 POINTS DOWN

Bullion And Linseed Easy But Jute Firm

BOMBAY, Aug. 18

On Tuesday crossrate ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY.

New York cotton was easy on foreign liquidation and hedge selling influenced by better weather report and bad political situation in Europe.

BULLION EASY.

London gold and silver ruled slightly easy.

JUTE FIRM.

Wheat was easy at Chicago but steady at Liverpool. Jute was firm. Rubber was quiet. Copper was easy Linseed was weak.

SECURITIES FAIRLY STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange was uninteresting. Giltedged securities kept fairly steady. Wall Street developed firmness in steel shares.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

	New York, Aug. 18.
Previous closing	11.83
To-day's opening	11.79
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	11.71
Difference	—.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

	Liverpool, Aug. 18.
Previous closing	6.32
To-day's opening	6.32
Difference	Nil.
To-day's closing	6.25
Difference	—.07

BROACH EXPECTATION

April/May ..... Rs. 210-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 18.

European situation continued to cause nervousness amongst operators with the result that prices came under considerable selling pressure from foreign interests. Moreover reports of favourable weather in Mississippi and the west also depressed the market and prices sagged on hedging and liquidation.

Operations in October began at 11.79 i.e. 4 points lower than previous closing. Prices eased on lower Liverpool cables and foreign selling together with hedging while later renewed selling pressure and liquidation brought another fall October declining to 11.69.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.71 with a decline of 12 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 18.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.80/11.79) 11.79/11.79
December (11.87/11.86) 11.83/11.83
January (11.90/11.89) 11.85/11.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October (6.34) 6.33
American December (6.27) 6.26
Egyptian October (10.45) 10.47
Egyptian November (10.23) 10.27

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Broach A/M. moved between Rs. 211-8 and Rs. 210-4. The rate at 10-0 p.m. was Rs. 210-8 with New York closing futures about 12 points down at that time.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 18.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

Tin (£181 buyers £181 1/2 sellers Steady) £181 buyers £181 1/2 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£16 5/8 buyers £16 3/4 sellers. Steady) £16 1/2 buyers £16 5/8 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£42 3/4 to £43 1/4) £42 to £43.

Glasgow Iron (£78) £78

JUTE

New Crop August September (£17 1/4) £17 9/16 sellers.

Dunlop August (£20 1/4 sellers) £20 1/4 sellers.

Lightning August (£19 sellers) £19 sellers.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

RUBBER

Spot (7 5/8) 7 9/16 buyers.

Forward (7 11/16) 7 5/8 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay Aug/Sept. (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 1/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta August (£14 1/4 sellers) £14 1/8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata August/September (£12 3/8 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal September (£15 7/8 sellers) £15 13/16 sellers.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 18. 11-30 p.m.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	48	6	0
Silver 1st settlement	48	7	0
Silver 2nd settlement	48	8	0
Gold ready	34	3	9
Gold 1st settlement	34	4	0
Gold 2nd settlement	34	4	3
Sovereigns	21	14	0

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug. 18.

Previous closing	5.02 19/32
To-day's opening	5.02 25/32
To-day's rate at the time of New York cotton closing)	5.02 7/8

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug. 18.

Previous closing	5.02 11/16
To-day's opening	5.02 3/4
To-day's closing	5.02 15/16
Difference	+.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 18.

Previous closing	76.32
To-day's opening	76.31
To-day's closing	76.37
Difference	+.05

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 18.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.02 3/4 and then fell to 5.02 11/16 with a steady tendency.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 5.02 15/16.

Franc opened at 76.31 and kept steady with small variations.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 76.37.

SILVER CABLES

London, Aug. 18.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"America bought. India sold. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 18.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 1/2d.	19 7/16d.
Forward	19 1/2d.	19 7/16d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 18.

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-5) £6-18-4

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug. 18.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.

4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Aug. 18. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.76 1/4)	5.76 1/4
New York on Bombay (37.98)	37.99
Berlin on Bombay (0.94 1/2)	0.94 3/8
London on Milan (63.81)	63.87
London on Shanghai (1-2 13/32)	1-2 13/32
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32)	1-2 1/32

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 18.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1-13. Prices eased on scattered local selling and liquidation influenced by disappointing outside cables.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 89 3/4 and December 87 1/2. Prices advanced on speculative buying and covering influenced by better outside cables.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association)

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	12	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	12	0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	12	0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	12	3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Wheat September	5	0	6
Wheat May	5	1	3
Linseed September	8	5	9
Linseed May 1937	7	12	9

The market was steady.

MODELLING FROM MEMORY.

Mr. V. V. Wagh, Sculptor, will give a public demonstration at the Town Hall to-day (Wednesday) from 4-30 p.m. to 6 p.m. by modelling from memory a life-size bust of Sir Prabhashankar Pattani. Mr. Wagh will commence work at 4-30 p.m. and Sir Prabhashankar will arrive at 5-30 p.m. and Mr. Wagh will finish the bust at 6 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug. 18.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 3/4 as against previous close at the same rate.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 18. 3-30 p.m.

Owing to the lack of fresh incentive to stimulate buying very quiet conditions prevailed all round. Giltedgeds were steady to firm. Industrials generally and oils were dull and easier. Kaffirs were firm but the demand slackened.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/8) £85 1/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 1/8) £108 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 5/8) £109 5/8

5 per cent Indian Loan (£118 1/4) £118 3/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 3/4) £106 7/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116 1/2) £116 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (19-3) 19-3

Mark and Spencer Ord (£4 5/8) £4 5/8

Hydro Electric (dol 7 1/2) dol 7 1/2

Musical Industries (22-0) 21-6

Princhin Johnson (48-7 1/2) 48-7 1/2

Imperial Chemical (40-1 1/2) 40-1 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (141-4 1/2) 141-4 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£93 1/4) £93

Dunlop Rubber (36-7 1/2) 36-0

Unilever Ordinary (35-6) 35-6

Ford Motors (32-9) 32-9

Cables and Wireless (£6 1/4) £6 1/4

British American Tobacco (121-3) 121-3

Carreas A (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (168 1/2) 168 1/8

P and O S N Company Defd (26-3) 26-3

Distillers (105-7 1/2) 105-7 1/2

Bredford Dyers (7-10 1/2) 7-10 1/2

British Celanese (10-6) 10-6

J and P Coates Ordinary (55-3) 55-0

Courtauls Ordinary (50-0) 50-0

Fine Cotton Spinners (8-3) 8-3

Vickers Limited Ordinary (33-6) 33-0

Inter Nickels (£52 3/4) £52 1/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (8-6) 8-1 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug. 18. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£102) £102

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£99 1/2) £99 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£118 1/2) £118 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£110 1/4) £110 5/8

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-42 (£108) £108

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£115) £115

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-0) 18-0

Donaro Tea (43-0) 43-0

Empire of India Ceylon (26-10 1/2) 26-10 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-3) 27-3

Gula Kelampong (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-4 1/2) 31-0

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£10) £10

MINING SHARES

Nandy (61-3) 61-3

Burma Corporation (10-9) 10-9

Rio Tintos (£13 1/4) £13 1/4

East Rand Proprietors (67-0) 67-0

Rand Imam (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/8) £15 1/8

Gedule New (£10 3/8) £10 3/8

New Modders (41-3) 41-3

Sub Nigel (£12 1/4) £12 1/4

Spring Mines Split Shares (40-7 1/2) 40-0

Union Corporation (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (39-3) 39-3

Anglo Iranian (89-9) 87-6

Burma Oil (97-10 1/2) 96-10 1/2

Mexican Eagle (26-9) 26-0

Shell Transport (£105) £104 3/8

Royal Dutch (£38 1/8) £38

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£51) £50 3/4

L and S Ordinary (£27 1/2) £27 1/4

L N E R Defd (£6 5/8) £6 5/8

Southern Dutch (£22 1/2) £22 1/4

London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £134 1/2

London Transport 'C' Stock (£105 1/4) £105 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 18.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 66 3/8) dol 65 1/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 40 1/4) dol 39 5/8

U S Steel Common (dol 66 7/8) dol 66 1/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 133 1/2) unquoted.

STOCK EXCHANGE UNINTERESTING

Sharp Decline In Copper

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.

STOCK EXCHANGE:—Apart from early activity in Kaffirs and a few specialised industrial markets were somewhat uninteresting, prices generally tending to droop. Nevertheless markets on the whole presented a better appearance than usually associated with holiday period.

COMMODITIES:—Wheat was firm on continued dryness in America coupled with disappointing European harvesting returns. Copper declined sharply on reports that one of principal American producers proposes ten per cent increase in the domestic production.

Exchanges were featureless.

Wall Street was steady tending to be firm under the leadership of steels.

CONGRESS AND LABOUR

(Continued from page 6.)

dhiji continues to represent Labour in Ahmedabad, on the permanent Board of Arbitration to which disputes in the textile industry between the employers and the employees are referred.

Gandhiji has lent a helping hand to Labour wherever his aid was sought and whenever a suitable occasion presented itself. He exercised, for example, his influence for securing recognition and facilities for the Jamshedpur Union. Mahatmaji has made two gifts to the Labour movement—non-violence and arbitration—which would suffice to put the movement in an impregnable position if they were properly appreciated and applied.

Other Congressmen

The Trade Union Congress itself owes its formation to the interest and exertion of Lala Lajpat Rai, Dewan Chaman Lal and Mr. Baptista—all Congressmen. Sardar Vallabhbhai has been associated with Postal and Railway Organisations for nearly two decades. In this work, he has been assisted by Sjt. Manilal Kothari. Mr. Giri, a Congressman, has a distinguished records of work among railway unions. Pt. Jawaharlal's interest in and association with the Labour movement is well known and he was for one year the President of the Trade Union Congress. The keen interest taken by Shri Sen Gupta and Subhas Chandra Bose in Bengal and Babu Rajendra Prasad in Behar in the welfare and organisation of the workers deserves special mention.

These are just a few instances. Congreesmen have given their sympathy and support in numerous strikes all over the country. Even city and Provincial Congress Committees have passed resolutions and taken other active steps to help the cause of the workers in several cases. They have done so in the Mill Strike at Lucknow this year in which Pandit Jawaharlal intervened and very recently in the transport workers' strike at Delhi. Congressmen have taken deep and active interest in the welfare of workers in Indian States. There are nearly a dozen centres of the textile industry in Indian States where the workers have been organised and their unions affiliated to textile Labour Association. Ahmedabad Sjt. Haribhauji Upadhyaya has made a noteworthy contribution to the work in the Indian States.

(To Be Continued.)

Organ Of Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Secretaries of the Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad have issued the following statement:—

"At its last meeting at Wardha the Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad decided to start a magazine as its mouth piece to be published from Delhi by the Sasta Sahitya Mandal and edited from the Parishad's headquarters at Wardha. Negotiations to acquire the magazine "Hans" which was being published from Benares and owned by Hans Limited having failed the Parishad will start its own magazine "Bharatiya Sahitya" from the 1st of October.

This magazine will be strictly literary and cultural and will work to bring about closer co-operation between the literatures in India."

(Continued from Col. 7.)

tack electric 11/2; Jubbulpore electric 14/6; Muttra electric 11/9 ex div; Patna electric 18/8 ex rights; Bengal iron 6/6; Bengal iron pref 16/4; Burn and Company ordy 276 small lot; Burn and Company six per cent pref 127 ex div; Indian iron and steel 11/13; Indian Standard wagon ordy 53; Indian steel and wire products 118; Kumardhubi engineering ordy 3/15; Marshalls 1/9; Indian wood products 27/6; Indian rubber manufacturing 16/12; Steuart and Company 1/2; Mysore paper 3/12 premium small lot; Orient paper annas fourteen premium; Orient paper defd 10/6.

Sugars:—Champaran old 25/8; Rohtas ordy 21/12; Rohtas pref 143.

Rubbers:—Indragiri 1.15 cts. Kuala Sidim 2.50 cts.

Debentures:—Six and threefourth per cent 1933/43 rohtas sugar 105; three and onefourth per cent 1956/66 Howrah bridge 102 four and a half per cent 1933/43 Calcutta Municipal 112.—A. P.

STATES AND FEDERATION

Ministers Welcome Draft Of Instrument Of Accession

BOMBAY, Aug. 18.

The conference of the representatives of the Princes, which met again on Tuesday afternoon, at the Taj Mahal Hotel, resumed discussions on the new draft Instrument of Accession and welcomed it as an improvement on the earlier one.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The following communique has been issued by Mr. M. C. Sharma, M.A., LL.B., Secretary to His Highness the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes.

The Standing Committee of Ministers met again this morning at 10 o'clock. Besides the members of the Standing Committee of Ministers Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji, Dewan of Nawanagar and Mr. Godbole, Dewan of Phaltan, were also present.

The draft proceedings of yesterday's meeting were read out and approved.

In connection with the draft Instrument of Accession it was seemed expedient to frame and issue a Questionnaire to all the States in order that they may be helped in the decision regarding the important question of the reservations each State may like to make in its Instrument of Accession. With this object in view a Special Committee of the following Ministers was appointed:—

Sir Prabhashanker D. Pattani from Kathiawar, Rai Bahadur Lala Kunwar Sain from Rajputana, Rai Bahadur Pt. B. N. Zutshi from Bachelkhand (C. I.), Khan Bahadur Nabi Bux from the Punjab (Major Shamshuddin Mohammad, Education Minister, Bahawalpur, will deputise in the former's absence), Rao Saheb Y. A. Thombare from Southern Maharattas States, Mr. K. C. Neogy, from Eastern India States, and Mr. M. C. Sharma, Secretary to the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes.

This Committee was empowered to co-opt and other Ministers in their work.

QUESTION OF SAFEGUARDS.

This Special Committee was also entrusted with the work of looking into the Schedule of Federal subjects with a view to find out what general reservations would be necessary to secure and safeguard the rights and privileges of the Rulers of States and their internal Sovereignty.

The Committee decided to suggest to the representatives of different States that with the approval of their Rulers, a small committee of Ministers may be appointed for the purpose of collecting the views of individual States in each group of States in relation to the various questions connected with the reservations they might like to make in their Instrument of Accession. The replies to the Questionnaire from individual States or groups of States will be received in the Chancellor's office who would, if required, give such advice as would be in the interests of the States individually or collectively as the case may be.

Other items considered by the Committee were:—

(a) Establishment of a Statutory Railway Authority and the question of the representation of the States thereon.

(b) Establishment of a Federal Court, and

(c) Sir Otto Niemeyer's report.

The Committee then adjourned at 1-45 p.m. till 9 o'clock after dinner when the remaining items on the agenda will be dealt with.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon the general conference of Ministers from States all over India resumed its sitting at 2-30 p.m. It was evident that the feeling of the Conference was that the Instrument of Accession as now received was an improvement on the old proposals. Their Highnesses the Maharaj-Rana of Dholpur, Chancellor, Chamber of Princes, Maharaja-Raj Saheb of Wankaner and the Maharaj-Rana of Jhalawar were present to watch the proceedings.

Mr. M. C. Sharma, Secretary to the Chancellor, presented the recommendations of the Ministers' Standing Committee which met in the morning to the General Conference, briefly explaining the procedure advised by the Standing Committee of the Ministers to be followed wherever possible. Suggestions were made by several Ministers about the framing of the Questionnaire. As the result of discussions the recommendations of the Standing Committee of Ministers were adopted unanimously.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

The following Ministers were added to the Questionnaire Committee as desired by the Ministers attending the General Conference:—Rao Bahadur Kulkarni of Chota Udaipur, Diwan Saheb of Janjira, Rai Bahadur Diwan Jagganath Bhandari of Idar, Mr. C. M. Shroff, Diwan of Pratabgarh, Mr. J. S. Mehta of Banswara, Mr. Nusrat Mohammad Khan Diwan of Jaora, Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh of Panna, and Rao Bahadur Parikh, Diwan of Deogadh-Baria.

After a vote of thanks to Their Highnesses who graced the occasion by their presence and to the Chairman for his valuable guidance, the Conference was adjourned "sine-die."

KASHMIR'S REGRET.

After the Conference had dispersed, a letter was received by the Chancellor, from the Maharaja Bahadur of Kashmir regarding his inability to send a representative due to the shortness of notice received and to the distance from Srinagar to Bombay.

HINDUSTAN TYRES LTD.

Workshop Declared Open By President Of Congress

"I like the multiplication of factories in the country. I very much want that India should manufacture all her needs. I am in full favour of industrialisation. But I am doubtful as to whether it would be possible to achieve it under the present situation in the country. The path towards industrialisation is wrought with serious difficulties and I am aware of those difficulties. They are not a few; they are very many."

The above in gist was the view expressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress, who declared the Workshop of the Hindustan Tyres Limited, on the Lamington Road on Tuesday evening.

There was a large cosmopolitan gathering present on the occasion including several well-known Congress leaders, representatives of commercial firms and others.

Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy, ex-General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Managing Director of the firm, said that the firm at present undertook to retread worn-out tyres. He was sure that though it was a small beginning, it would grow up into a big factory and the firm might take up the work of manufacturing tyres in India itself instead of merely retreading worn-out tyres.

INDUSTRIALISATION FAVOURED

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in the course of his speech said that he usually refused to accept any invitations to perform opening ceremonies of this sort. But since the call came from an old comrade, he could not refuse.

Panditji said that he liked that there should be more factories in India. He was completely in favour of industrialisation of the country, but he was aware of the scries of difficulties that had to be faced. During the War some factories were started in India and they had to face some difficulties. It was a known fact that what difficulties the Tatas had to face with regard to their steel industry. While the difficulties that all countries had to face as regards industrialisation was the same, India was in a peculiar position.

POVERTY AMIDST PLENTY.

Continuing Panditji referred to the United States of America, where there were a number of factories which had been closed down, though there were one and a half crores of unemployed, who could be used to work them. There were thousands who were going without any food, while tons of foodstuff were being deliberately destroyed or burnt down. If this were to happen, it was obvious that there was something radically wrong with the economic system. Mere anxiety to have industrialisation was not enough. It required heaps of money. Above all, it required the proper control of the banking system of the country, which control India did not possess.

For that matter, there were many countries in the world which were prominent on the map as politically free countries, but economically they were slaves of some other country. The Pandit gave the instance of some of the politically free countries in South America which were slaves of Wall Street. He warned the people not to mistake political freedom for economic freedom, which alone could bring the real happiness of the people in general.

If one had to solve the problems of unemployment and hunger, it was essential that the question of industrialisation should be approached from a scientific point of view. At present factories were being started on the "profit motive" and not based on the needs of the people. The people might need sandals. They were not wearing sandals, not because they did not want it, but because they did not have the money to buy sandals, although there was no dearth of manufacture of sandals in the country.

Hence if the people should buy sandals, they should have money to do so. So the problem should be, before producing, one of putting money in the pockets of the buyers. If the manufactured sandals are not bought, because of want of buying capacity of the people, the factory would be closed down and necessarily those employed would be in the streets. It would thus be seen that it was a vicious circle. The only way of solving the problem would be scientifically to approach it with a view towards the general good of the people. This was Socialism. People might like this solution or they might not like it. But it was inevitable. That was the only course and it was bound to come.

Panditji then declared the workshop open and those present were entertained to tea.

JUTE SHARES SLIGHTLY BETTER

Coals Unchanged And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

Jutes ruled slightly better. Coals were unchanged. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous engineering issues continued strong while electrics and sugars maintained demand as usual. Indian coppers kept fairly steady over last levels. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Two and threefourth per cent new loan 1948/52 101/2; three and a half per cent paper 99/8; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 108; four per cent loan 1960/70 115 small lots; four and a half per cent loan 1955/60 119/3; five per cent loan 1939/44 106/6; small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 121; five and threefourth per cent Punjab bonds 1937 103/14 small lot; five per cent U. P. bonds 1944 115/7.

Banks:—Imperial conty 386 small lot; Reserve 134/8.

Railways:—Hoshiarpur Doab 101 small lots; Mayurbhanj 70 small lots; Elgin Mills ordy 16/8.

Coals:—Burrakur pref 144; Burrakur ordy 13/4.

Jutes:—Agarpara 20/7; Anglo-India 415/8 small lots; Auckland 178; Auckland pref 135; Barnagore 141/8 small lot; Belvedere 338 small lot; India 300; Kamarhatty 503; Kanknarrah 415/8 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corporation 7/8 cum div; Indian copper corporation 3/1; Bhagalpur electric 9/8; Cut-

(Continued in column 4.)

Oh, I don't care!
It doesn't count with me!
I know.
It's an advt. trick
You don't know what this sort of thinking costs you. If you could only really know what a Hot Spring is, you would think otherwise. Enquire to-day.
SHIVAJI WORKS LTD
P.O. YIKKARWADI (SHOLAPUR.)

COTTON STEADY ON WALL-STREET BUYING

Tropical Disturbance On Texas Coast

BOMBAY, August 18.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 60 cents per bale.

At the opening the market was steady but inactive with operators awaiting developments abroad.

Prices advanced on local buying influenced by higher Liverpool advices. There was trade and foreign buying but the demand met with local realising and New Orleans selling together with moderate Southern hedge selling.

Later prices advanced on reports of tropical disturbance on the Texas Coast with moderate Wall Street buying.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

The New York cotton futures market was mainly under the influence of dry weather conditions in the West over the week-end with the forecast indicating continued dryness in Oklahoma and North Texas.

The market opened steady at a rise of 9 points with October 11.80. Liverpool advices were higher and there was local and trade and foreign buying but prices declined 6 points from the opening level on long liquidation and New Orleans selling and October was quoted 11.74 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was Wall Street buying on reports of tropical storm on Texas Coast and prices rose 10 points from the lowest level and October was quoted 11.84 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 9 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 7 points at 12.43c. per lb.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady with moderate buying and closed at a net rise of 7 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 8 points at 12.28c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 7 points with October 6.31. There was technical reaction and trade calling together with scattered buying and short covering on reports of deterioration in Texas and Oklahoma crops and large consumption figures. Offerings were light and the market was very steady. Later prices reacted slightly on local liquidation with outside interest lacking. The market closed at a net rise of 8 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 11 points at 6.86d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 6 points. At the close October was quoted 5.29, January 5.26 and March 5.25.

Egyptian cotton futures market was also steady and Sakels futures closed 5 to 1 point up with Spot cotton 3 points higher at 10.86d. Uppers futures gained 8 to 9 points.

There was increased long liquidation in the Alexandria cotton market on Monday which depressed prices. Sakels futures closed 30 to 21 points down and Ashmouni futures were 4 to 16 points lower.

Reduction of ½ million bales in American cotton failed to influence any important buying and dry weather scenes neglected as it is feared that the American cotton crop movement will increase in the near future with heavy Southern hedge selling.

Our advice remains practically the same as that given before, namely that during the forthcoming weeks sales on strong markets will prove a satisfactory proposition.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (2-59 p.m.)	11.84 +13
New York October lowest (11-18 a.m.)	11.74 +03
Liverpool October highest	6.34+10
Liverpool October lowest	6.31+07

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. have received the following cable:

Buyers ignoring excessive heat in the southwest movement will soon be heavy. Think present prices will not be maintained.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: We still favour the bull side as weather reports unfavourable.

Liverpool: Strength America Weather unfavourable. Business small. Bullish.

Liverpool: Market steadier on continuation of drought, big United States consumption and predictions of 5,00,000 bales decline in crop prospect. Markets however overshadowed by European politics and indications of rapid expansion in crop movement.

Liverpool: The tendency is to reduce crop estimates by 5,00,000. 'Long' interest small. Spinners are thought to hold only small stocks of cotton. American yarn business is healthy with prospects of continuance. Our opinion is that present prices discount the 'bearish' features of the situation.

New York: Light hedging. Wall Stret bought October. Weather unchanged.

New York: Crop continues deteriorating in North-West. Storm moving towards Rio Grande valley. Demand checked by the European situation fearing increased hedge selling.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:—

Crop deteriorating Oklahoma and Northwest Texas. Correspondents say lack of rain two-three weeks would reduce yields 50 per cent; but early soaking rains would restore prospect. Progress Southwestern and Central Belts favourable, but too much rain East.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled: Between midnight and daylight, light to moderate rainfall Vicksburg District (Mississippi) and New Orleans District (South-East Louisiana). Heavy rains North Florida. Excessive heat continues Western Belt.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 17.	
October,	11.93+12
December,	11.87+09
January,	11.91+09
March,	11.96+09
May,	11.97+13
July,	11.93+14
Middling Spot,	12.43+07
11.00 a.m.	
October,	11.76
December,	11.82
January,	11.87
Noon Call.	
October	11.80
December	11.85
January,	

ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 17.	
October,	11.79+07
December,	11.82+06
January,	11.83+06
Middling Spot.	12.20+08

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 17.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports. 14,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain. 3,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent. 3,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.	
August,	6.49+08
September,	6.38+08
October,	6.32+08
November,	6.27+08
December,	6.25+08
January,	6.25+08
February,	6.25+08
March,	6.26+08
April,	6.26+08
May,	6.26+08
June,	6.25+08
July,	6.25+08
August,	6.16+08
Middling Spot,	6.86+11

10.12 A. M. QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.	
October,	6.31
January	6.25

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.	
F. G. F. Sakellaridis,—	
October,	10.45
November,	10.25
January,	9.78
March,	9.55
May.	9.36
July.	9.20
August.	9.20
Middling Spot	10.86

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

Broach,—	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.35
Fine, (Good Staple),	5.50
Superfine (Good Staple),	5.65
Oomra,—	
Fine, (No. 1 staple),	5.45
Superfine, (No. 1 staple),	5.60
Choice, (No. 1 staple),	5.75
Bengal,—	
Good,	4.41
Fully Good,	4.51
Fine,	4.63

INDIAN COTTON CROP

Poor Prospects.

The first All-India cotton acreage report issued on Monday indicated 15,769,000 acres under cultivation against 14,494,000 acres last year. The area shows an increase of 3 per cent.

It is almost impossible to have any correct idea about the area under cotton cultivation as there is no correct census in this country and comparative prices of several crops influence considerably the area. At the top of these conditions, this season there exists a serious drought over large area in cotton growing districts and it is too early to form any idea about the prospective production of cotton.

The U. S. Government has special arrangements to find area under each crop but changing weather often forces abondonment often.

Our crop prospects at the moment are gloomy and entirely depends upon rains.

Comparative details are as under:—

	1936	1935
Oomra	8,732,000	8,936,000
Bengal	3,316,000	2,899,000
Americans	1,930,000	947,000
Others	1,791,000	1,712,000
Total	15,769,000	14,494,000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 18

Following a rise of 12 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 212/4 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs 212/8 on scattered buying. Later on there was general and professional selling on reports of beneficial rains in Gujarat and prices declined to Rs. 211/4. The undertone of the market was easy.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 2 points but opened quiet with prices unchanged. The local market was quiet with Broach A/M. delivery was quoted at Rs. 211/4 with a limited business. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A.		222	8 0
Broach A/M.		211	12 0
Oomra D/J.		192	8 0
Bengal D/J		158	4 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug 18

London market—			
Standard copper cash (buyers)		£38	15 0
Standard copper 3 months		£38	10 0
Electrolytic copper		£43	5 0
New York market—			
Blue Eagle	10 cents.		
Non-Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents		
Bombay market—			
Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	32	14 0
Copper sheets	Rs.	40	12 0

Tone: Firm

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 15th August	1,669
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	3,150,554
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,475,702
Increase	674,852

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Aug 17

SAKELS—	
November	16.82—30
January	16.46—20
March	16.13—21
ASHMOUNI—	
August	13.36—04
October	12.86—14
December	12.85—14
February	12.88—16

SWISS NATIONAL BANK

Zurich, July 13

The gold and gold exchange reserves of the Swiss National Bank amounted to 1436 million Swiss francs; discounts and advances on securities reached 206,2 millions. The notes in circulation (1246 millions) and the other liabilities at sight (373 millions) were covered by 88.66 per cent by gold and gold exchange.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 144 January 122 May 118 at Cross Rate 5.02 19/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 213 Liverpool May 6.28 Rs. 60 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 213 New York May 11.97 Rs. 51 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.02 19/32

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug 17

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt	
September sellers	26/3
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt	
Sept-Dec sellers	26/4 1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug 17

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb	
Sellers	7 5/8

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Aug 17

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	nominal
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels	nominal
Wheat South Australian Sept-Oct sellers	39

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25

London, Aug 17

C and F Calcutta per cwt March April	nil
C and F Bombay per cwt March April	nil
C and F Karachi per cwt March April	nil

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Aug 17

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 17

T T London on:—	
New York closing rate	5.02 11/116
Paris	76.32
Berlin	12.49
Madrid	37.12 1/2
Amsterdam	7.40
Brussels	29.82 1/2
Milan	63.81
Berne	15.42 1/4
Prague	121.50

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 17

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£74
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£87 1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£99 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£116 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£85 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£108 1/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£106 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/69	£118 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£116 1/2
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£15
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£101 1/2
National Bank of India	£46
P and O Banking Corporation £10 1/4	

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Aug 18

B C RATES—			
T T D D		1/6	1/32
LONDON—			
Banks selling T T D D August-December		1/6	3/32
Banks buying T T		1/6	5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32	Jan	3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos.	1/6 3/16	Jan	7/32
NEW YORK—			
B C Rate T T		266	1/2
Banks selling T T		264	1/2
Banks buying T T		262	1/2
PARIS—			
Banks selling T T		573	
Banks buying T T		583	
JAPAN—			
Banks selling T T		77	5/8
Banks buying T T		77	3/8
AMSTERDAM—			
Banks selling D D		55	3/4
JAVA—			
Banks selling D D		55	3/8
HONGKONG—			
Banks selling D D		83	1/4
SHANGHAI—			
Banks selling D D		80	1/4
SINGAPORE—			
Banks selling D D		156	3/8
BERLIN—			
Banks selling D D		92	7/8
CROSS RATE—			
New York London 17th instant		5.02	5/8
Japan/London 18th instant		1/2	1/16
Java/London 18th instant		7.35	1/2
Hongkong/London 18th instant		1/3	
Shanghai/London 18th instant		1/2	3/8
London/Paris 17th instant		76.32	
London/Belgium 17th instant		29.82	1/2
London/Switzerland 17th instant		15.42	1/4
London/Berlin 17th instant		12.49	
London/Stockholm 17th instant		19.39	1/2
London/New York 17th instant		5.02	11/16
London/Amsterdam 17th instant		7.40	

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold 15th instant	£6-18-4
Gold 17th instant	£6-18-5
Silver London Ready	
15th instant	19 1/2
17th instant	19 1/2
Silver London Forward	
15th instant	19 1/2
17th instant	19 1/2
Silver New York Ready.	
15th instant	45
17th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
15th instant	9/16 p.c.
17th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos	
15th instant	11/16 p.c.
17th instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos	1 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern: Partly scattered showers

Central: Partly cloudy.

Western: Generally fair.

N. Y. Silver

New York, Aug 17

September	2.76—
December	2.67—
January	2.47+01
May	2.47+01

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug 18

Java ready	13	8	0
Aug-Sept shipment	3	14	0
Oct-Dec shipment	3	13	6
Kesar ready	13	0	0
Saraya ready	13	0	0
Spot Java	F.	3.65	

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug 17

October	88 1/2d.
December	86 1/8d.
March	83 1/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug 17

September	1.13 1/4c.
December	1.12 3/4c.
May	1.10 5/8c.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug 18

M G—	Sup	Fine	F	Good
Broach No. 2	231	227	224	220
Punjab-Ame	239	235	232	228
Surat	264	260	257	253
Rajpipla	261	257	254	250
Navsari	270	266	263	259

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug 18

C P 1 Fine	208/208
C P 2 Fine	202/204
Arvi Fine	202/204
Ellichpur Fine	202/204
Berar Fine	201/203
Khamgaon Fine	201/203
Mulkapur Fine	197/199
Khandesh Fine	193/197
Jalna/Sailu Fine	197/198
Burwah Sanavad	201/203
Mathia	183/188
Broach	212/217
Dhollera	207/217
Punjab/American	212/217
Sindh-American	212/217
Cambodia	252/257
Compta	210/214
Westerns	208/216
Miraj	207/210
Jagadia Ankleshwar	242/247
Surat	247/249
Navsarf	257/259
Kampala	342/347

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 17

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6-18-5

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug 18

Yesterday London gold prices improved one penny to £6-18-5. London-Paris exchange was 5 points down at 76.32. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted at 5.02 19/32. London silver market was quiet with prices unchanged at 19 1/2d. Montreal silver was quiet at a decline of 5 to 15 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 3/8.

The local market was quiet but steady with a marked absence of any important business. Prices fluctuated within a very narrow range.

GOLD—	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	34	4	0
1st Bhadarva delivery	34	4	3
1st Bhadarva tejimandi	0	1	9
2nd Bhadarva delivery	34	4	3
2nd Bhadarva tejimandi	0	3	9
SILVER—			
Ready	48	8	0
1st Bhadarva delivery	48	8	0
1st Bhadarva tejimandi	0	6	6
2nd Bhadarva delivery	48	9	6
2nd Bhadarva tejimandi	0	15	6

High And Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Aug 17

Broach J/A opening 223 1/4; highest 223 1/4; lowest 222 1/2; closing 223 1/4

Broach A/M 1937 opening 213 1/4; highest 213 1/2; lowest 212 1/2; closing 213

Oomra D/J opening 194 1/2; highest 194 1/2; lowest 194; closing 194

Bengal D/J opening 158 1/4; highest 159; lowest 158 1/4; closing 159

Tejimandi for Broach A/M settlement (21-8-36) Rs. 3

Tejimandi for Broach A/M settlement (21-9-36) Rs. 9

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 23 1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Aug 17

August	44.70—10
September	44.70—25
December	45.00—05

Linseed & Wheat

Bombay, Aug 18

The local market was easy to-day on increased selling by upcountry merchants. European advices were favourable and Chicago wheat was steady. Unfavourable weather in Europe is arresting the attention of the market but operators are watching developments of Argentine and Australian crops.

Linseed	September	8	4 6
Linseed	May	7	11 6
Wheat	September	4	15 6
Wheat	January	5	4 6
Wheat	May	5	0 0

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Aug 18

August	(208.00)	207.60—40
October	(203.90)	203.90—
November	(202.40)	202.30—10
December	(202.30)	202.00—30
February	(201.70)	201.50—70

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug 17

3 per cent	87 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	99 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	118 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	115
3 per cent 1949/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	108 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 7/8

LONDON SEEDS

London, Aug 17

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. Aug sellers	£12-7-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. Aug-Sept sellers	£14-5-0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. Nominal.	
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. Aug-Sept sellers	£13-15-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. Aug-Sept sellers	£13-5-0

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Aug 17

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 17

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	66
Electric Bond Common	22
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	83
American Tel and Tel	173
Western Union Telg	87 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	67
New York Central	40 1/4
Great North Pfd	40
Bethelehem Steel	60
United States Steel	66
Amr Tobacco B	102
Anaconda Copper Mining	39 1/2
General Motor	65 1/2
Atlantic Refining	28
Socony	14 3/8
Du Pont de Nemours	157
Chase Bank	48
National City Bank	42 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	52 1/2
Youngtown Sheet	76

Market dull; no business. Waiting market.

Total business: 3/4 million

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 17-8-36	101000	153000
Receipts Yesterday 17-8-36	14000	12000
Exports to date 17-8-36	73000	113000
Stock at Ports 14-8-36	1198000	1077000
Stock at Interior Towns 14-8-36	1143000	1097000
Stock at Liverpool 14-8-36	725000	547000
Visible Supply 14-8-36	3987000	2983000
Quantity in sight 14-8-36	219000	217000
Quantity out of sight 14-8-36	369000	355000

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay: August 18.

N Y Kaisha's Japan Line s s Mayebashi Maru of 4321 reg tons, Capt. H Taguchi, arrived from Yokohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Sakito, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

Graham's Trading Coy's s s Castalia of 4171 reg tons, Capt. F M Henderson, arrived from Glasgow via Liverpool, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

London Share Quotations

Bombay, Aug 18

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names	Latest prices. £
Rosterman Gold Mining Ordinary	0 7 0
Guest Keen and Nettlefold Limited	1 15 9
Turner and Newall	4 11 9
Associated Electric Industries	2 15 0
Attock Oil	0 19 9
Associated Portland Cement	5 0 0
International Automatic Telephones	2 8 9
American Rolling Mills Co	dol. 27.50
Beira Railways	1 2 9
United Br Oilfields of Trinidad	0 13 1½
Marconi International Marine	1 14 6
Western Union Telegraph	dol. 88.00
General Electric Ordinary	4 6 0
Fairey Aviation Co Ltd	1 4 0
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 8 6
International Rlys of C America	dol. 6.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 13 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 8 6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ordinary	1 18 9
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 9 3
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 14 4½
Indian Copper Corporation Ordinary	0 4 3
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol. 11.75
The Lambert Company	dol. 17.50
Timken Roller Bearing Co	dol. 64.00
American Can Company	dol. 120.00
General Foods Corporation	dol. 38.50
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 6.26 p.c. p.a.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug 18

The local market was quiet with scattered selling in groundnuts. There was a marked absence of any important buying and prices were easy as under:—

Groundnuts	August	53	8 0
Groundnuts	September	43	7 0
Castorseed	September	34	11 0
Castorseed	May	36	11 0
Cottonseed	September	22	14 0
Cottonseed	January	22	14 0

Swiss Trade News

FOREIGN TRADE.

In the course of the first half year of 1936, Swiss imports declined by 80,3 million francs and exports by 5,9 millions as compared with the figures recorded during the same period last year. Switzerland's total imports during these first 6 months amounted to 541,9 million francs, and exports to 396,2 millions. The deficit thus fell from 220,1 million francs registered for the first six months of 1935, to 145,7 million francs for the first six months of this year. Silk, embroidery and cotton exports have slightly increased in value. It should also be noted that the market for Swiss watches abroad has also somewhat expanded. The improvement is particularly noticeable for the better quality watches.

Exports in the chemical and pharmaceutical industry have followed an ascending course during the first half of 1936, the figures being even higher than those for the same period of 1935. In the food-stuffs industry, cheese exports show an increase. The considerable revival in the exports of Swiss industrial products is all the more noteworthy as trade difficulties are far from having diminished. Switzerland's principal supplying countries are Germany, France, Great Britain, the United States and Italy. On the other hand, Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States rank foremost among Switzerland's customers.

DEVELOPMENT OF WIRELESS.

At the end of June 1936, the number of licences granted for wireless sets in Switzerland amounted to over 434,000. There is thus at present a wireless set for less than every 10 inhabitant.

FISHING.

It is natural that in Switzerland, where there are so many lakes and rivers, fishing should play a comparatively important part. There are not less than 164,000 hectares of fishable waters, 140,000 which are lakes. The total length of fishable waterways is estimated to be 32,000 km. As for the net value of the fishing industry, it is estimated to average 15 million francs a year.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRAFFIC.

Switzerland seems to be called upon to play an ever increasing part as a country of transit for international air traffic. A special service of the "Imperial Airways" recently inaugurated, carries passengers, arriving in English boats, in a few hours from Cherbourg to Budapest, and makes use of the airports of Paris and Zurich-Dubendorf.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

There are at present more than 8185 industrial enterprises in Switzerland, employing over 310,000 workers. The most important Cantons from an industrial point of view are in the following order: Zurich, Berne, Aargau, Solothurn, Neuchatel, Basle, Vaud and Geneva. (P.378)

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 17

Spot	19 1/2
Forward	19 1/2

BAY DEPRESSION CENTRED NEAR PURI

Has Activated Both Branches Of Monsoon

POONA, Aug 18

Yesterday's Bay Depression is centred this morning about 80 miles to the east of Puri and both branches of the monsoon are generally active. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, West Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in Assam, Bengal, East United Provinces, East Central India, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana, Madras Deccan and North Madras coast.

A few falls occurred in upper Burma, southwest Punjab, northwest Frontier Province, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are: Mercara 5 inches; Amherst 4; Dalhousie and Mangalore 3; Victoria Point, Sibsagar, Sambalpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Pendra and Calicut 2 each.

Forecast; Rainfall will increase in lower Burma, southwest Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur; continue widespread in the central parts of the country, east Rajputana, west United Provinces, Deccan, and West Coast of the Peninsula; extend into Gujarat and the North-West Frontier Province, and occur locally in east and north Punjab.

Heavy rainfall warning: Moderate to heavy rain will occur locally in Malabar, Orissa, south-west Bengal and lower Burma during the next 24 hours. —A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 18-8-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —025 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.9 degrees (normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.4 degrees 2.6 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 214 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.01 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 6.56 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 47.68 inches.

Weather Remarks—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 18-8-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.0 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.83 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.63 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug. 18.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year.
Khandesh	...	308,707
Central India	218	290,547
Barsi and Nagar	...	176,125
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	41,614
Berar	...	343,480
Central Provinces	...	99,584
Total Oomras	218	1,360,057
Dholera	1,573	335,472
N.-W. Provinces	...	63,996
Rajputana	33	115,354
Sind-Punjab	250	470,090
Broach	452	413,131
Coompta and Dharwar	415	109,555
Westerns-Northerns	50	77,358
Cocoanada	...	151
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	103	20,494
Persian	...	9
American	...	27,023
Egyptian and African	974	261,450
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	482
Total	4,068	3,154,622

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 13th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	505	504,156
Japan and China	3,788	1,435,503
Coast Ports	...	37,671
Up-country by Rail	...	218,905
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	500
Total	4,293	2,196,735

COMMERCIAL ASTROLOGY

"BEATING ANY FORWARD MARKET" is no longer the dream of a TRADER. J. SHAH of Universal Cotton Forecast has made that dream come true. To-day Mr. SHAH is looked upon as the leading COMMERCIAL ASTROLOGER. His reports on any Forward Market have received flattering comments from all sides.

By virtue of these accurate reports for Cotton, Silver, Gold, Groundnuts, Linseed, Castorseed. Shares with interesting daily fluctuations, he is retaining this reputation throughout the Bombay Presidency. (Rs. 25 per month for any one commodity). His minute analysis for Cotton or Silver is of great value to the trader. (Rs. 50 per month each.) Your correspondence is invited. Remit and address.

J. SHAH,
UNIVERSAL COTTON FORECAST,
B-354, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 25377.
Telegrams: "Kaumudi."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1936

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

Congress President In Bombay

Mobbed By Huge Crowds

Garlanded On Behalf Of Committees

CAUSE OF DELAY IN DRAFT ELECTION MANIFESTO

Prefers To Keep Mum Over Rajaji-Rajan Incident

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A large crowd of enthusiasts assembled at the Victoria Terminus station greeting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Congress as he alighted from the Nagpur Express which arrived at 2 p.m. Panditji arrived from Wardha with Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj and his Secretary.

The crowd was disappointed to learn that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who was expected to arrive by the same train had stayed over at Wardha for a few more hours and would be reaching Bombay on Wednesday morning.

In spite of the special arrangements made by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to accord a public reception to the leaders and in spite of the bandobust made by the Bombay National Guards and other Volunteer Corps and the Railway Police, the enthusiastic crowd broke through the cordon and literally mobbed the Congress President, who was buried under flower and yarn garlands. It was with very great difficulty that he reached the waiting car, more than five after he detrained.

To avoid the crowd the people in charge of the arrangements played a ruse on the eagerly awaiting crowd, by slowly moving the closed car ahead. The people followed the car, only to find later that Punditji had stayed behind.

Punditji then ran after the car, after a narrow passage had been made for him to pass. The crowd ran after him and the car was not allowed to move further, till he got up the radiator of car and acknowledged the greetings of the people.

Punditji drove to Mr. Hatheesingh's place, where he will be staying during the coming few days he is in Bombay.

Large crowds had assembled at the Dadar and the Byculla Stations to greet the Congress President. He was garlanded on behalf of the District Congress Committees.

DRAFT MANIFESTO

A few pressmen travelled with the Punditji from Dadar to the Victoria Terminus Station. He told them that the draft manifesto of the Congress was not yet ready, and the Working Committee would discuss the main outlines of the Manifesto when it meets on Thursday. The Congress President, was however doubtful as to whether the Draft would be ready in time to be placed before the All-India Congress Committee on Saturday, as the reports of the Mass, Labour and Agrarian Sub-Committees were not yet ready. These reports had to be considered before the Manifesto could be finally ready to be submitted to the A.I.C.C. In case these reports were not ready in time, there was a possibility of the A.I.C.C. meeting again before the Manifesto could be issued.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru declined to say anything about the Rajaji-Rajan incident, and contented himself by saying: "You should take it that when I met Rajaji at Wardha I must have discussed the matter with him, but I have nothing to communicate to the Press."

McGarry, a European has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Headquarters Magistrate, Nagpur on a charge of cheating a Contractor in respect of a sum of Rs. 3,000. His three accomplices were also sentenced.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Joint General Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Committee, arrived here yesterday morning and was received by prominent local Congress workers at V. T.

Rajen Babu Confers With Sardar & Bhulabhai

"C. R." Likely To Withdraw His Resignation:

The "Bombay Chronicle" understands that Mahatma Gandhi approves of the action taken by Sjt. Rajagopalachariar as an outcome of the Trichinopoly Municipal Election. He is stated to have been shocked at the action of Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, in flouting the Congress mandate.

It would appear that Gandhiji supports Mr. Rajagopalachari in the view that the latter has taken with regard to Dr. Rajan's action about the election of the Trichinopoly Municipal chairman.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan and other leaders present at Wardha, particularly Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, are stated to have told "C. R." that he ought to have consulted his colleagues before taking the hasty action he has taken.

They are also said to have pressed him to re-consider his decision.

In view of Gandhiji's support, it appears Mr. Rajagopalachariar is not prepared to retrace his steps. But the Working Committee members hope that, after consultations in Bombay, an amicable settlement would be arrived at.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has asked Dr. Rajan to come over to Bombay. And "C. R." will arrive here to-morrow morning.

LEADERS ARRIVE IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan will arrive in the city at the Victoria Terminus Station, at 7-30 a.m., to-morrow by the Calcutta Mail.

Babu Rajendra Prasad who arrived this morning saw Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai. He discussed the preliminaries of the Parliamentary Committee meeting to be held in the afternoon.

It appears that there is every probability of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari withdrawing his resignations from the Working Committee and the Parliamentary Committee.

Considerable significance is attached to the prolonged interviews that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari are reported to have had with Gandhiji individually.

Till the resignation of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari is accepted by the Congress President, he continues to be member of the Working Committee, and of the Parliamentary Committee. Hence "Rajaji" will be attending the meetings of the Working Committee and the Congress Parliamentary Committee.

The Working Committee will also discuss the resignation of Mr. Jayaprakash Narain from the Working Committee. Mr. Jayaprakash will be in Bombay in connection with the Executive meeting of the All-India Socialist Party.

Messrs. Gadgil and Jedhe arrived this morning.

Messrs. R. K. Sidhwa of Karachi and Pandit Revashanker Shukla have also arrived in Bombay.

Mr. T. Prakasam, President, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, arrived this morning from Madras.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

Protest Against Alleged Govt. Interference With Election Work

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The following statement has been issued by the Congress Parliamentary Committee.

The Parliamentary Committee met at 2 p.m. on August 18 at the Congress House under the presidency of Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel

ALLEGED OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE.

After passing the report of the proceedings of the last meeting, the Committee considered the position created by the reported interference by officials in some provinces with the election propaganda of the Congress and passed the following resolution.

'This Committee views with grave concern the reports of interference by officials in some provinces with the activities of the Congress in connection with the forthcoming elections.'

'In particular it condemns the action of the N. W. F. Government in arresting workers of the Parliamentary Board and otherwise interfering with the meeting for the election purposes.'

The Committee ratified the nominations of Sjt. Badridutt Panday from Kumaon general constituency and Sjt. Sambhunath from Sitapur general rural constituency which has been sanctioned by the President, on the recommendation of the president of the United Provinces Congress Parliamentary Committee. Certain other items on the agenda were informally discussed, but no decision was arrived at.

Discussions will be resumed tomorrow at 2 p.m. by which time Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Goving Ballabh Pant and other members are expected to arrive.

MEETINGS OF SUB-COMMITTEES

BOMBAY, Tuesday

The Congress Parliamentary Committee commenced its deliberations exactly at 2 p.m. at the Congress House with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the Chair.

Among the members present at the meeting were Babu Rajendra Prasad, Messrs. K. F. Nariman, T. Prakasam, Shankerrao Deo, Dunichand of Ambala, Brijlal Byani, Ravishanker Shukla, Choithram Gidwani, Bhai Kotwal, Dr. N. B. Khare, Mr. Suraj Krishna, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. R. S. Hukkeriker.

The deliberations were not open to the Press.

It would appear that the Committee started with a review of the work of the Parliamentary Committee since it came into being at Wardha. The Committee had also before it the reports of the different Provincial Committee giving a survey of the situation in the provinces and the possibilities of Congressmen capturing the Provincial Legislature.

The important item namely, the Congress Manifesto will be taken up for consideration only to-morrow after the arrival of the rest of the members of the Committee including Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant.

Labour Sub-Committee

The Labour Sub-Committee appointed at the Lucknow Session of the Congress met at Congress House at 2 p.m. to give final touches to their Report to be submitted to the All-India Congress Committee.

The members present at the meeting were Messrs J. B. Kriplani; Jairamdas Daulatram, Shankerlal Banker and M. R. Masani.

In pursuance of the decision of the Executive of the All-India Trade Union Congress directing the Congress Contact sub-Committee of the A.I.T.U.C. to meet the Labour sub-Committee of the Congress and insist on direct representation of Labour on Congress Committees, appointment of a Joint Committee for anti-imperialist activities, etc, the members of the sub-Committee are meeting the Labour sub-Committee at the Congress House.

On behalf of the A.I.T.U.C. the following persons were present at the Congress House Mrs Mamiben Mulji, Messrs R. A. Khedgiker, M.R. Shetty and R.R. Bakhale.

Dr. Rajan Not Coming To Bombay

Expects Rajaji Will Find Way Out Of Stalemate

TRICHINOPOLY, August 18.

Pandit Jawaharlal has wired to Dr. Rajan to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of A. I.C. C. on August 20 to discuss the Trichy Municipal election affairs. Heavy engagements prevent Dr. Rajan from going to Bombay. Dr. Rajan believes that Mr. Rajagopalachari who is posted with details would explain the exact position at Trichy.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has also wired to Dr. Rajan not to be hasty, but attend the Assembly session on August 31.

ALL DEPENDS ON FINAL VERDICT

Replying to Mr. Bhulabhai's wire, Dr. Rajan says: My resignation to you is proof that I am not acting hastily in the matter. To be consistent with the position I have taken up with regard to Municipal election at Trichy, I must submit my resignation to you. If it had been my desire to flout Congress discipline, I should have submitted my resignation straight to the Secretary to the Assembly. The fact that I did not adopt this procedure must show that I am prepared to conform to the discipline of the party, whatever may be my particular attitude to local Municipal elections. I may assure you that I am doing nothing, before I hear from you in the matter, but since this affair is the subject matter of enquiry, both by the Congress Working Committee and the Provincial Congress Committee, you should not expect me to attend the session, till I have their final verdict on the matter.

If it is found that my conduct has been such that it cannot be condoned, then I must certainly cease my connection with the Assembly as a Congress representative. But if they desire otherwise, then, I should make up my mind to attend the session and continue the membership.

RAJAJI MUST ACT.

There has been such an uproar in the Provincial Press, both friendly and hostile, with regard to the Municipal affair, that I am really at a loss to know with what prestige. I could continue to be in the Congress. But more than all, Rajaji's withdrawal on my account has made my action culpable in the eyes of the rest of India. Therefore, it is up to Rajaji to be fair to me and extricate himself and me from the awkward situation."—A.P.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Lord Halifax, who in the absence of the Foreign Secretary on holiday in Yorkshire has been in charge of the Foreign Office, was on duty on Monday, but to-day Mr. Eden, who has returned to London, resumes charge of his department.

Rs. 5,000
Face Competition

CLOSING DATE
TO-DAY
19th
AUGUST

Entries will be accepted at our
OFFICE
from
10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *A King By Night*

I GOT JUMA HANDCUFFED!--TURN ON THE LIGHTS---
CLARKE IS--DEAD--ARE YOU ALL RIGHT, MISS GUILDFORD?
YES---WE'RE ALL SAFE--
DONAVAN AND JUMA! WHERE ARE THEY?
LYMAN ANDERSON
© 1936, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
7-25

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BREL VI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.